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THE MORNING STAR,

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Chemisettes,

CHEMISETTES,

Chemisettes,

CHEMISETTES,

The latest style Chemisette at

C. E. Gordon's,

N. E. Cor. Market and Front sts.

Mail orders promptly filled.
mar 9 tf

Does Farming Pay?

I say it does if you look after the little things, for instance by buying your goods at the one price cash store and save 10 to 15 per cent. on your Dry Goods. In Domestic Goods, Dress Goods and Pants Cloth from 15 to 25 per cent; on your Shoes—Children's Shoes, Misses, Ladies' and Men's Shoes, Women's Shoes from 50c a pair up; Men's Shoes from 75c up; good Brogan Shoes from 75c up; Children's from 15c up to 65c. On your Underwear from 20 to 25 per cent. A good Man's working Snirt for 18c, better 15c, 19c, extra good 33 and 50c; extra heavy drilled Drawers, good full size, at 23c a pair. In Clothing and Pants from 25 to 35 per cent. Boys' Knee Pants 15c, 20 and 25c; Men's Pants from 25c, 35c, 50c, 60 and 95c up. In these goods we beat the State. Heavy good Suits from $3.50 up Good wool Vest for 50c each; good full size seamless Men's Socks at 5c a pair. A splendid canvas Overall, extra heavy at 40c a pair; the best you ever saw, in blue, made up like Pants at 50c a pair. One thousand Gentlemen's silk Neck Scarfs at 13c each, worth 25c apiece. Does farming pay? yes, if you buy your Homespun from us, ⅞ yard wide, Sea Island Cotton, at 4c One yard wide Rockingham at 4½c, one yard wide Rockingham at 5c; the Washington Checks in Homespun at 3½c per yard by the bolt, the best made. Does farming pay? Yes, by saving the little things Buy your Hats from the one price cash store where you can get a good black Straw Sailor Hat at 10c; good French Felt Sailor at 25c, banned 35c; shapes in Straws, in new Spring style, at wholesale prices. In drummer's samples some of every kind, & full line of new Flowers and Spring Ribbon and Violets. If you study how to save this can only be done by watching the bargains and the people that give them, but our first thought is to procure goods we are not ashamed of, and put prices on them that will make our customers stick to us like burs on a coon's tail. If you need any goods come to the Big Racket Store of Wilmington.

BRADDY & GAYLORD,

On Front street, opposite the Market House. mar 10 tf

The Southern Stock
Mutual Insurance Co.,
—OF—
Greensboro, N. C.

Offers Cheaper Fire Insurance,

By making every policy-holder a sharer in the profits of the Company. All profits except a reserve of ten per cent. are returned to the policy-holders.

Capital, $100,000.00.

Subscribed by twenty capitalists, whose names represent over FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Policy-Holders are Non-Assessable.

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OFFICERS.

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When your policy expires see that it is renewed in the Southern Stock Mutual Insurance Company.

STEDMAN & WORTH, Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.

feb 16 1m

D. O'Connor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, WIL-

mington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwelling for rent. Homes and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Cash paid on improved city real estate

june 24 tf

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LV.—NO. 154. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,690

If You Want
ALL THE NEWS
IN GOOD SHAPE,
Read
THE MORNING STAR.

OUTLINES.

Chicago grain and provision market. —— Negro colonists for Liberia—Two hundred and ten sent out by the International Emigration Society. —— From Samoa—Three thousand natives under arms and ready for war. —— Run on an Iowa bank. —— The trouble at New Orleans. —— Yacht racing in Europe. —— Suicide of a Louisiana murderer. —— The largest sailing vessel afloat to load coal at Baltimore for San Francisco. —— Trouble in Winchester, Va.—Negroes threaten to liberate from jail a negro who is in jail for assault upon a lady. —— Fire at Laramie—Four men buried under falling walls. Assignment of a Lynchburg tobacco dealer. —— The Colorado lynching—Two of the men killed were Italian citizens. —— State tickets—Nominations by the Democrats and Republicans of Rhode Island. —— A lottery-ticket dealer arrested in Wilksbarre, Pa. —He did a large business. —— The Cuban insurgents gaining strength daily. —— Revolution in Colombia—Desperate battle with the insurgents; Garza, in command of the rebels, killed; particulars of the fight. —— A belief that the Spanish war-ship Reine Regente foundered with all on board. —— N. Y. markets: Money on call has been firm at 2 per cent., last loan at 2 per cent., and closing offered at 2 per cent. cotton steady; middling gulf 6¼ cents; middling uplands 6 cents; Southern flour quiet and firm; common to fair extra $1.90@3.75; good to choice do. $3.80@3.35; wheat dull and higher with options; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 61½c; afloat 63¼c; corn dull and firmer; closed firm; No. 2 at elevator 51¼@51⅝ c; afloat 52½@53 c; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 35½@36 cts; rosin quiet and firm; strained common to good $1.60@1 65.

The Japanese write backward but they march forward, and they are no ways backward in coming forward, either.

The map of the State of Indiana as gerrymandered into Congressional districts by the Republican Legislature, just adjourned, looks very much like a Chinese puzzle.

It is said that the late Mr. Worth, of Paris, made gowns for all the Queens of Europe except Victoria. Perhaps his prices were too high for her.

The Collector of Internal Revenue, of Chicago, doesn't think the income tax from that town will be over $1,000,000 and may be less than $500,000. At last we are beginning to find out what a poor town Chicago is.

President Faure, of France, frequently visits the hospitals, distributes money among the patients for wine and tobacco, and goes into the kitchens and samples the food and soup given them. This is adding much to his popularity.

Mr. C. P. Huntington says if he was young man and wanted to make a fortune he would break for the Congo State, in Africa, and buy rubber. He thinks about $100,000 would do for a starter. Here is a pointer for some of our Wilmington boys who want to get rich pretty quick.

The Mikado of Japan doesn't wear himself out wading through marshes hunting ducks, nor wear his patience out sitting behind blinds waiting for the unsuspecting duck to heave in sight, but like a sensible man has big duck ponds on his grounds and when he feels duckish goes and nets some.

Of the 3,500 vessels that passed through the Suez Canal last year but five floated the U. S. flag and these were war-ships or yachts. Not one American merchant vessel passed through although many American cargoes did in British ships. This is a nice commentary on American statesmanship.

Mr. Seanor, of the Pennsylvania Legislature, is getting the doctrine of paternalism down fine, and has introduced a bill requiring the charitable institutions of that State to purchase their supplies within the State. Mr. Seanor does not believe, for instance, that the Pennsylvania hen should be required to compete with the hens of other States.

The reason why Mr. Sullivan, of Fall River, Mass., converted his mouth into a savings bank to deposit his silver and thereby killed himself, was because his better half was in the habit of going through his pockets while he slept and appropriating his small change. He thought he would steal a march on her but he didn't, for she got the change when the autopsy was made.

Oklahoma does not propose to let South Dakota have the clinch on her in the divorce business, and requires only ninety days residence and any cause that the divorce-seeking male or female may allege, secrecy guaranteed if desired, and the divorce to go into effect on sight, as it were, or within ten days. With these liberal inducements Oklahoma ought to get the bulge on South Dakota, which has been doing a sort of monopolyzing business in that line for some time.

Everybody that has tried the "Oriole" brand roasted coffee pronounce it the best for the money. †

The young women of Flushing, N. Y., have formed an anti-cigarette league and pledge themselves to freeze out any young man who spends his time burning those things. When it comes to a question of girl or cigarette, the result is not doubtful, provided they are the right kind of boys and the girls have got the grit to hold out.

The sword that Lord Byron wore when fighting for the independence of Greece is hung up in a Chicago dining room. Chicago is the representative grease town of this country.

The Carnegies now have a plate which tests prove to be impervious to any gun short of a 13-inch rifle, and is said to be superior to any plate that is made in Europe.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. K. BRYAN—Commissioner's sale.
H. McCLAMMY—Commissioner's sale.
MASONIC—Meeting St. John's Lodge.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Hon. C. W. McClammy was among the visitors to the city yesterday.

— Genial Frank Sessoms, of Long View, occupied a large space in the city yesterday.

— Senator Rice and Representative McClammy returned from Raleigh last evening.

— Mr. H. B. Kinlaw, of the Rocky Mount *Phœnix*, was a STAR visitor yesterday.

— Mr. Wm. Weeks and Walter B. Stevens, of Southport, were visitors in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Paul W. Young has accepted a position with Mr. Carl Mugge, at the Astoria Cafe.

— Mr. R. W. Rivenbark, of South Washington, N. C., was a visitor at the STAR office yesterday.

— Prof. M. C. S. Noble and Messrs. E. S. Martin and P. B. Manning have returned from Raleigh.

— Mrs. S. D. Scarborough, of Chester, S. C., is in the city on a visit to her mother, Mrs. N. G. Tindall.

— Mr. Jno. A. McLean, of the well known firm of McLean & Sellars, of Maxton, is in the city on business.

— The STAR will not publish "Personals" sent through the mails unless accompanied with a responsible name.

— Col. S. B. Taylor, Mr. J. T. Bogg, of Catherine Lake, and Mr. G. W. Taylor, of Jacksonville, were visitors in the city yesterday.

— Messrs. D. T. Sasser, Goldsboro; J. F. Prettyman, Swansboro; E. M. Hines, Rowland; E. W. Kerr, Clinton; Robert L. Steele, Rockingham, J. M. Smith, Elkton; John A. McKay, Fontcol; D. Cardwell, Columbia; H. B. Short, Lake Waccamaw; A. J. Galloway, Goldsboro, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Joseph C. Cotten, who has been running as mail agent on the Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk R. R. in Mr. J. R. Kennedy's place, who met with an accident a short while ago, gave way to the latter yesterday, who has sufficiently recovered to resume his work. Mr. Cotten's many friends will regret to learn that he has returned to his home at Tarboro.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Mar. 15.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 55°; 8 p. m., 54°; maximum, 68°; minimum, 53°; mean, 60°.

Rainfall for the day .28; rainfall for the month up to date 1.91 inches.

For Virginia, increasing cloudiness and probably light snow or rain, northeast winds and colder.

For North Carolina, showers, slightly colder and easterly winds.

For South Carolina and Georgia, showers, easterly winds and colder in northern portion.

COTTON FACTS AND FIGURES.

— Receipts here yesterday 261 bales; same day last year, 24.

— Spot cotton steady in New York at 6 cents for middling; firm in Wilmington at 5⅞ cents.

— New York futures closed steady and 6 and 7 points higher than closing prices Wednesday; March opened at 5 90 and closed 5 89; April, 5.90 and closed 5.89; May, 5.95 and closed 5.93; June, 5 93 and closed 5.90; July, 5.96 and closed 5 93; August, 5 99 and closed 5 96; September, 6 02 and closed 5 99; October, 6 07 and closed 6.03; November, 6.09 and closed 6 07; December, 6.15 and closed 6.13. Sales 204,900 bales.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—202 bales cotton, 6 casks spirits turpentine, 10 bbls rosin, 66 bbls tar.

Carolina Central R. R.—54 bales cotton, 16 casks spirits turpentine, 54 bbls rosin, 93 bbls tar.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—8 casks spirits turpentine, 64 bbls rosin, 4 bbls tar.

Stmr Frank Sessoms—4 bales cotton, 7 casks spirits turpentine, 36 bbls rosin, 354 bbls tar.

Steamer Daggett—5 bbls tar, 1 bbl crude turpentine.

Larkins' flat—1 bale cotton, 48 bbls. tar.

Autry's raft—468 bbls. rosin.

Total receipts.—Cotton, 261 bales, spirits turpentine, 55 casks; rosin, 637 bbls; tar, 470 bbls; crude turpentine, 1 bbl.

THE REVENUE ACT.

The Rate of Taxation Increased Four Cents on the Hundred Dollars—School Tax Increased Two Cents—A Number of Important Changes.

The STAR is indebted to the *News & Observer* for the following synopsis of the new Revenue Act:

As finally adopted the Revenue Act makes the State tax 24 cents instead of 22 cents, as fixed by the last General Assembly. The School tax is 18 cents; it was 16 cents in 1893-'94. The Pension tax is 3½ cents, the same as heretofore. The total is 45½ cents on every $100 value of real and personal property in the State. It was 41½ cents in 1893-'94, and 43 cents in 1891-'92.

Expenditures for the next two years are estimated at $935,000 or some $75,000 more than for 1893-'94. This includes not only appropriations made by the General Assembly, but the expenses of State officers, Judges and the $130,000 interest on the State debt. The receipts on the $363,000,000 of property are figured at $875,000, but it is believed that the new assessment will show a depreciation in value of 20 or 25 per cent. This will bring the receipts on property down to $780,000. Included in this is the $180,000 in the State Treasury. This depreciation will, it is believed, make the amount for the School tax and the General tax about the same as heretofore, notwithstanding the increased rate.

The school tax was first fixed at 16 cents in the House, and an amendment offered by Mr. Nelson, Democrat, of Caldwell, making it 18 cents was voted down by the Fusionists, but the same amendment was again offered in the Senate by Mr. Adams, Democrat, and finally passed, though it met with considerable opposition.

The liquor tax is 2 per cent. instead of 1 per cent., as heretofore. Druggists dealing in spirituous liquors must not only obtain a license upon payment of $50 to the State Treasurer, but may also be taxed as liquor dealers by counties, cities and towns. No druggist, however, can deal in spirituous liquors except upon the prescription of a practicing physician, as now allowed by law. This makes the tax very high, and will, druggists say, drive them out of the business.

County Commissioners have discretion in granting licenses outside of incorporated towns, and inside of such towns can only grant after the corporation has issued the license. This part of the law is exactly the same as was passed by the last Legislature.

Social clubs or organizations that dispense liquors for the use of the members or guests shall pay the same license tax as do companies and firms for selling spirituous liquors. Manufacturers may sell wines and spirits in quantities of not less than one quart instead of one gallon, as heretofore, at the place of manufacture or within 100 yards thereof.

Dealers in cigars, cheroots and cigarettes are subject to an annual tax of five cents per thousand. In the Act as originally drawn cigarettes were taxed ten cents. Billiard and pool tables are to be taxed $25 instead of $75, while ferry bridges and toll-gates are to pay a tax of 2 per cent. on gross receipts. Heretofore they have been taxed $5 and one-half of 1 per cent.

Practicing lawyers, dentists and doctors (country doctors excepted) shall be taxed $10 per annum, but no county, city or town shall impose an additional tax.

Boarding house beds are taxed 50 cents each.

The peddler's tax remains the same as at present, except that sewing machine agents are required to pay to the State Treasurer $300 instead of $250 as heretofore.

The fee for license issued to any insurance company to do business in the State is $300. It was $100 in 1893-'94.

The Bank tax remains the same as heretofore. This tax was slightly increased two years ago, all the stock being taxed even though held by non-residents.

The graduated Income tax and the Merchant's Purchase tax are unchanged.

The Drummer's license tax, which was originally incorporated in the Act was finally stricken out by the House.

A franchise tax is imposed on private corporations (railroads, banks and insurance companies excepted) in proportion to the amount of its capital stock according to the following graduated scale, to-wit: Capital stock of $25,000 or less, $5.00; over $25,000 and less than $50,000, $10.00; over $50,000 and less than $100,000, $25.00; over $100,000 and less than $250,000, $50.00; over $250,000 and less than $500,000, $100; over $500,000, $200.

The taxes on building and loan associations are as follows: On $100,000 and over, paid up capital, $100; between $50,000 and $100,000, $50; between $25,000 and $50,000, $25; between $25,000 and $5,000, $10; under $5,000, $5.

Sunday School Workers.

Mr. Wm. Reynolds, Field Superintendent of the International Sunday School Association, delivered an address last night in the First Presbyterian Church. His subject was "Improvements I have seen in Sunday Schools from California to Maine." Mr. N. B. Broughton, President of the North Carolina State Sunday School Association, who was on the programme for an address on "The Unreached Masses—how to reach them," did not appear. Mr. Reynolds' address was entertaining and instructive. The audience was not so large as it would have been had the weather been pleasant.

Corrections.

There were several errors made in telegraphing the list of New Hanover Magistrates to the STAR, Wednesday night. The following are corrections: Jas. H. Chadbourn should be Jas. H. Chadbourn, Jr.; Wm. H. Guion should be Wm. H. Gerken; M. F. Croom should be Martin H. Curran; J. H. Springer should be J. A. Springer. John F. Stolter should be added to the list.

Fatal Affray in Fayetteville.

The *Observer* of March 14th says: "Tom Taylor, a youth of 14 years, and Joe Sparks, of about the same age, engaged in an affray yesterday evening in which Taylor struck Sparks a fatal blow, crushing his skull. Both colored. Police Officer Benton arrested Taylor and carried him before Mayor W. S. Cook, who committed him to jail. Sparks has since died.

Max on's Money Mill.

As there were some errors in the list of officers of the Maxton Cotton Mills (as reproduced from the *Robesonian*) in the STAR of yesterday, the following corrected list is printed: President, John Leach; Vice-President, R. W. Livermore; Secretary and Treasurer, J. W. Carter. Directors, A. J. McKinnon, T. B. Pace, J. W. Carter.

OPERA HOUSE.

Salvini In the Three Guardsmen Monday Night.

Among the many attractions patronized by local theatre-goers during the present season, there have been few that have presented such an absolute change from the ordinary routine as that promised in the forthcoming engagement of Alexander Salvini which is for Monday night next. Since his last appearance here he has added much to his ever increasing fame, both from the natural ripening of his powers and from his several successes in new and radical departures. The prime factor in his rapid rise to distinction is of course his brilliant revival of the drama of romance, and if he accomplishes nothing else it will be sufficient to associate him very uniquely with the present era of the American stage. The romantic drama, it is true, deals in exaggerated and fictitious types, and its atmosphere is artificial; but when sifted down its main elements are found to be those of courage, love and loyalty. The favorite themes of the playwright of to-day, however, have a tendency to appeal to those sentiments which it were well to leave to the "gutter novelist" of La Belle France. It is, therefore, quite an open question whether the school of Dumas is not worth more encouragement than that of Pinero or Henry Arthur Jones, and equally an open question whether the modern drama is becoming a healthy educator, as it is claimed by many of the latter's adherents. Be this as it may, local patrons of the drama are no doubt ready and anxious to once more seek the plots and counter-plots of the stage, developed by action, if only as a change from the miles of endless talk so characteristic of the play of the period.

The box sheet for this production opens this morning.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

Prominent Lawyers Say That Gov. Carr Has the Constitutional Right to Appoint the Judges.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, March 14.—Several prominent Democratic lawyers who have made examination, say that Gov. Carr has the constitutional right to appoint Criminal Court Judges. Capt. R. B. Peebles says he examined the Constitution to-day, and is positive that the Governor has the right. He holds that the Legislature has the right to provide a method of appointment, but not to appoint, and that when they create such an office the right is vested in the Governor to fill it till an election by the people.

Capt. Peebles also thinks that the Railroad Commission comes under the same construction, and that the Governor has the right to appoint Mason's successor, and that Wilson's election by the Legislature is illegal.

CRIMINAL COURT JUDGES.

Governor Carr's Reasons For Appointing the Judges of the New Criminal Courts.

The following is from the *News and Observer* of yesterday:

Governor Carr threw a bomb into the Fusion camp yesterday.

When the Fusionists abolished the Criminal Court of New Hanover and Mecklenburg, and the Criminal Court of Buncombe, their object was to run out Democrats and give places to the followers of Fusion.

So two new circuits were created, Republicans and Populists in joint caucus nominated, and the Legislature elected Senator Charles A. Cook, of Warren, judge of the Eastern circuit, and Representative H. G. Ewart, of Haywood, judge of the Western circuit. They considered the matter settled, and the pie all ready for slicing.

Governor Carr has at one blow knocked the pie out of their greedy hands.

Yesterday he announced that he had appointed to preside over these two circuits Judge Oliver P. Meares for the Eastern and Judge Thomas A. Jones for the Western.

Fusionists didn't know precisely the meaning of this move.

A reporter saw Governor Carr in his office at the executive mansion last evening. The Governor was asked his reason for making the appointment.

"It is the Governor's prerogative," he replied; "this prerogative has been infringed upon. I claim the right to appoint these officers."

The question is a constitutional one, and will no doubt be argued before the Supreme Court.

The matter hinges on Section 30 of Article IV (Judicial Department), which reads as follows:

"SECTION 30. In case the General Assembly shall establish other courts inferior to the Superior Court, the presiding officer and clerks thereof shall be elected in such manner as the General Assembly may, from time to time, prescribe, and they shall hold their offices for a term not exceeding eight years."

It is plain that the General Assembly must fix the manner of electing these officers.

But has it the right to fill the vacancy until an election is held?

It is the prerogative of the Governor to fill all vacancies by appointment for the remainder of the term. Only the Governor has this right.

The General Assembly has not only fixed the manner and time of the election, but has selected persons to fill the vacancies until the election. In doing this it has stepped beyond its bounds, and has infringed on the prerogative of the Executive.

And the Governor refuses to relinquish his constitutional rights.

State Horticultural Fair.

Mr. P. Hiensberger, Jr., received a letter yesterday from Mr. Gerald McCarthy, of Raleigh, in response to one written to him in regard to holding the State Horticultural or Fruit Fair here this Summer. He said the outlook now was for an abundant yield of fruit this year, owing to the rest the trees and vineyards had last year, and in all probability the Fair would be a great success and that the same proposition will be offered as was made last year, and Wilmington would be given the preference.

The proposition was last year to pay the Fair Association $500.

— Dr. W. J. H. Bellamy left yesterday morning for New York with his son, Mr. Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr., Jr., Jr., who, it is feared, has appendicitis.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Local forecast: Rain; colder; northerly to easterly winds.

— Crude turpentine sold yesterday at $1.20 per barrel for hard and $2.00 for soft.

— There was 20 feet 6 inches water in the river at Fayetteville Wednesday; a rise of 2 feet 8 inches in 24 hours.

— Mr. E. A. Williams, of Battleboro, who discontinued the STAR recently, now writes: "Please send me the DAILY STAR, I find I can't do without it."

— The synopsis of the new revenue bill printed in the STAR to-day should be read by all who pay taxes. A number of important changes have been made by the Fred Douglass Legislature.

— A country merchant who was in the city yesterday informed a STAR representative that his sales of guano this season were considerably less than 100 tons, against 325 tons sold up to the same date last season.

— A horse "bogged" at the intersection of Fourth and Bladen streets yesterday morning and it took some time to get the animal out. He was attached to a dray. The mud and slush at this corner is about two feet deep. Complaints are made by the entire surrounding community.

THIS IS INTERESTING.

Democrats Who Voted the Fusion Ticket Renounce Their Faith and Come Back Home.

A STAR representative chanced to meet, yesterday, a gentleman who is a citizen of a county not very far from Wilmington. He is a man of intelligence and prominence, and he knows every voter in his own Township. At the last election, he said, there were exactly sixteen Democrats in my Township who voted the so-called Fusion ticket, and I am personally acquainted with every one of them. They have kept up with the proceedings of the recent Legislature, and twelve of the sixteen have become so disappointed, disheartened and disgusted that they will have no more of Republican-Populism and will hereafter vote with the Democrats. Four out of the sixteen were appointed Magistrates by the Fred Douglass Legislature, and they, probably, don't yet know where they will stand, politically, in the next election.

Now, this may be considered a small matter by some; but the STAR thinks otherwise. It is a political pointer of much significance. When twelve out of sixteen Populists (all except those who were appointed Magistrates) in one Township renounce their party it shows the drift of sentiment in that party, and is full of encouragement to the true Democrats of North Carolina, who will march in solid column for the redemption of their State in 1896.

You can save money by buying the 'Oriole" brand roasted coffee. †

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, MARCH 18TH.

Engagement of the Romantic Actor.

Alexander Salvini,

Accompanied by WILLIAM REDMOND, and a Company of players under the management of Mr. W. M. Wilkins, in Dumas' famous romance, the

"Three Guardsmen."

To be presented with special and elaborate scenic effect. Seats on sale Friday morning.
mar 14 3t th fr su

St. John's Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M.,

An Emergent Communication for work in the First Degree will be held this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock.

Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

WM. M. POISSON,
Secretary.
mch 15 1t

Oats.

1000 bu. Seed and Feed OATS.
50,000 lbs. SIDES.
1600 bbls. FLOUR.
73 bags COFFEE.
300 bbls. Molasses.

Also Cheese, Crackers, Soap and Matches, Soda, Baking Powder and Vinegar, Hay, Spirit Barrels & other goods, at

D. L. GORE'S.
mar 14 DAW tf

Commissioner's Sale.

BY Virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, made in an action therein pending, wherein John H. Gore is plaintiff, and John L. Breckenridge and wife, Elizabeth H., are defendants, the undersigned, Commissioner, duly appointed by said decree, will sell at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door, in the city of Wilmington, on Monday, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1895, at 12 o'clock M., the following described real estate in said city of Wilmington.

1st. Lot.—Beginning in the southern line of Walnut street, ninety three feet west of the western line of Fourth street, and runs thence westwardly along the said line of Walnut street thirty seven feet and six inches, thence southwardly sixty-six feet, thence eastwardly thirty-seven feet and six inches, and thence northwardly sixty-six feet to the beginning, being part of Lot 1, Block 206, according to the official plan of said city.

2nd. Lot.—Beginning in the northern line of Lot No. 2 in Block No. 206, ninety-seven feet west from the western line of Fourth Street, and runs thence westwardly with said line of Lot 2, thirty-five feet and six inches, thence southwardly sixteen feet, thence eastwardly thirty-five feet and six inches, and thence northwardly sixteen feet to the beginning, being par of Lot 2, Block 206, according to said official plan.

Also four feet of land immediately adjoining the last mentioned lot on the east, being the same that was conveyed by Julia E. Finley to Elizabeth H. Breckenridge by deed recorded in Book "S S S," at page 246 of the records of New Hanover County, to which reference is made for greater part clearly.

E. K. BRYAN,
Commissioner.
marcd 15 4t fri

Commissioner's Sale.

BY Virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, made in an action therein pending wherein Junius Davis, Receiver, is plaintiff, and A. B. Cook et al, are defendants, the undersigned Commissioner, duly appointed by said decree, will sell at public auction for cash, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, on Monday, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1895, at 12 o'clock M., the following described real estate in the said city of Wilmington—beginning at the southeastern intersection of Front and Castle streets, and running thence eastwardly along the southern line of said Castle street two hundred and twenty feet, thence southwardly across lots 1 and 2, block 73, to the northern line of lot 3 in said block one hundred and thirty-two feet, thence along said line westwardly to the eastern line of Front street two hundred and twenty feet, thence along said line northwardly one hundred and thirty-two feet to the beginning, same being the the western two-thirds of lots 1 and 2, block 73, according to the official plan of said city of Wilmington.

HERBERT McCLAMMY,
Commissioner.
march 25 4t fri

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS office. Suitable for wrapping paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOSING OUT

The Entire Stock of

$20,000

Worth of

SHOES

To be Sold

At Cost.

All Goods Marked In Plain Figures.

The Entire Stock Must be Sold In 30 Days.

Men's Hand-sewed French Calf and vici Kid Shoes, Lace or Congress,

Former Price $5.00, Cost $3.60

Men's hand-sewed French Calf Shoes, Lace or Congress, all styles toes, former price $4.00, cost $2.75.

Men's Hand-sewed French Calf Shoes, Lace or Congress, all styles toes, former price $3.00, cost $2.25.

Men's Fine Calf Shoes, former price $2.50, cost $1.75.

Men's fine Satin Calf Shoes, former price $2.00, cost $1.50.

Men's $1.50 Shoes, cost $1.10.

Men's $1.25 Shoes, cost 93c.

Ladies' Hand-Sewed Dongola Button Shoes,

common sense Opera Toe and Patent Tip, former price $3, cost $2.20.

Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Shoe, common sense Opera Toe and Patent Tip, former price $2.50, cost $1.87

Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Shoe, common sense Opera Toe and Patent Tip, former price $2.00, cost $1.37.

Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Shoe, common sense Opera Toe and patent Tip, former price $1.50, cost $1.15.

Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Shoe, common sense Opera Toe and patent Tip, former price $1.25, cost 88c.

Misses' Dongola Patent Tip Spring Heel Button Shoes, former price $1.75, cost $1.25.

Misses' Dongola Patent Tip Spring Heel Button Shoes, former price $1.50, cost $1.10.

Misses' Dongola Patent Tip spring Heel Button Shoes, former price $1.25, cost 88c.

Misses' Patent Tip Spring Heel Button Shoes, former price $1.00, cost 65c.

Child's Dongola Spring Heel Button Shoes, Patent Tip, former price $1.25, cost 83c.

Child's Dongola Spring Heel Patent Tip Button Shoes, former price $1, cost 75c.

Child's Dongola Patent Tip spring Heel Button Shoes, former price 75c, cost 55c.

Child's Grain Spring Heel School Shoes, former price 75c, cost 55c.

Infant Shoes, former price 75c, cost 66c.

Infant Shoes, former price 50c, cost 35c.

Boys' Calf Shoes, Lace, former price $1.75, cost 1.37.

Boys' Calf Shoes, Lace, former price $1.50, cost 1.15.

Boys' Shoes, Lace, former price $1.25, cost one dollar.

Boys' Shoes, Lace, former price $1, cost 88c.

Ladies' Slippers at Cost.

Men's Low Shoes at Cost.

Now is your chance to secure a Bargain in Shoes.

All Goods marked in plain figures.

Any person wishing to purchase the entire Stock, fixtures and good will can do so by calling at the store.

A. Shrier,

108 Market Street.
march 1 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Sale

OF

Mattings

—AT—

No. 9 North Front St.

200 Pcs Chinese and Japanese

MATTINGS,

JUST RECEIVED, and will be closed out at these low figures—

15c Matting at 10c per yard.
20c Matting ut 15c per yard.
35c Matting at 25c per yard.
50c Cotton Warp at 35c a yard,
35c Cotton Warp at 25c a yard.

Special Sale
Laces and Embroideries

this week. All the latest and most desirable patterns.

11 Colored Dress Goods.

85c all-wool Henriettas, 65c yd.
50c all-wool Henriettas, 37½c yd.
80c all wool Serge, 60c yard.
60c all wool serge, 40c yard.
75c all wool Whipcord, 50c yard.
85c Polka fancy, 65c yard.
75c Lt. Henriettas, 50c yard.
60c Lt. Henriettas, 40c yard.
75c Silk and wool Suitings 50c yard.
60c 44 inch Fancy Suitings, 45c yrd.
60 & 75c all wool fancies, 25c yard.

Black Dress Goods.

85c all wool Henriettas, 65c yard.
$1 all wool Henriettas, 75c yard.
$1.40 all wool Henriettas, $1 yard.
50c all wool Serge, 40c yard.
75c all wool French Serge, 50c yard.
$1.25 all wool French Serge, 85c yd.
$1.50 all wool Royaleese, at $1.25.
85c all wool Fancy Granites, 65c yd.
$1 25 all wool Fancy Granites, 85c.

Wash Fabrics.

50c French Fancy Swiss, 35c yard.
35c French Ginghams, 25c yard,
15c Irish Lawns, 12½c yard.

A beautiful line Fancy Silk Warp Novelties just received. They are very artistic in figure and design.

38 inch Percales 12½c yard.
35c Crinkle Novelties, 25c yard.
50c Scotch Novelties, 35c yard.

A new line of French Organdies, in Light and dark shades.

We are sole agents for

Her Majesty Corsets.

Smith & Angell's Fast Black Hosiery.

Centimeri Kid Gloves.

Butterick's Patterns.

Guaranteed as Advertised.

A. D. BROWN'S,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK
No. 9 NORTH FRONT ST.
mar 3 tf

Condensed Statement of the

Atlantic National Bank,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

At close of business March 5th, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans,		$400,520 21
Overdrafts,		77 16
U. S. 4 per cent bonds,		31,251 00
Banking House and fixtures,		14,600 00
Redemption Fund,		1,406 00
Due from other Banks,	143,165 81	
Cash on hand,	121,432 93	264,598 74
Total,		$802,392 11

LIABILITIES.

Capital,		$125,000 00
Surplus,	$33,000 00	
Undivided profits,	8,210 77	38,210 77
Circulation,		29,180 00
Deposits,		617,061 34
Total,		$802,392 11

DIRECTORS.

J. W. Norwood,	W. E. Springer,
D. L. Gore,	C. W. Worth,
S. P. McNair,	E. J. Powers,
Sam'l Bear, Jr.,	H. L. Vollers,
	M. J. Heyer,
J. L. Coker Hartsville, S. C.,	
G. A. Norwood, Greenville, S. C.	

New York Correspondent, Chemical National Bank and Hanover National Bank.
mar 13 tf

To the Public.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Wilmington and the former patrons of the Empire Steam Laundry, that I have purchased the same and will give the business my personal attention. I will have a telephone put in my office at once. Patrons can depend upon prompt and satisfactory service in all respects. I will thank them to notify me personally or by note of any complaints and the same will be remedied at once. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
march 9 tf L. B. PENNINGTON.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

THIS PAPER, the Morning Star, daily, Sunday news [illegible] at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 for three months, 10 cents for one month, or 5 cents per week; sent to any address at the above rates. Delivered to city subscribers at 10 cents per week for any period less than a month.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months, $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $70 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 25 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

—A announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper references, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MORNING, MAR. 15, 1895

HOW IS THIS?

There is no country in the world where there are as many tramps as in the United States.

There is no country in the world where there are as many millionaires as in the United States.

There is no country in the world where there are as many labor strikes and lockouts as in the United States.

There is no country in the world where so many men became speedily and enormously rich as in the United States.

These are facts which are patent to all, and among the first to arrest the attention of visitors to our shores.

Thirty years ago this could not be said, for then there were no tramps, but few millionaires, strikes were seldom seen and what there were were of a mere local and insignificant character compared with the strikes we see now.

There must be some reason for this, for these tramps, these millionaires, these strikes, none of which are self-created, but all of which have a cause somewhere.

They are not the natural outgrowth of the country, for there is nothing in the natural conditions to produce any of them. They are not importations, although the importation of foreign laborers has had much to do with the first and the last. If we would trace them up to their origin we would find it in the peculiar legislation of the past thirty years which has created tramps and millionaires and begotten strikes and lockouts.

Within that time a new tariff system came into play, a species of paternalism—but class paternalism—and then the impoverishing of some and the enriching of others began; the mould was made, so to speak, for the future tramp and the future millionaire. A new financial system followed and what the tariff left undone in the creation of tramps and millionaires this financial system did.

It was a glorious tariff, they tell us, one of the most magnificent conceptions of statesmanship, which built up American industries, and to do it drove to bankruptcy millions of once prosperous people, drove our shipping from the seas, crippled our export trade in breadstuffs with other nations, and forced us to do our shipping in foreign ships and pay them $100,000,000 a year for carrying stuff for us both was across the oceans. Here, then, look for one of the causes of the tramps, the millionaires and the strikes. That tariff system begot a favored class of protected manufacturers and producers of certain raw materials. These soon learned the art of combining, forming syndicates and trusts which absorbed and controlled the smaller industries and threw out of employment the thousands of men employed by them. With the immense capital which they could command they offered inducements for the invention of labor-saving machinery, and inventive genius soon supplied them with machines that did the work of hundreds of men and at the same time created hundreds of tramps. As they monopolized the field of manufactures so also they were masters of the labor they employed and if for any reason that didn't suit them they sent abroad and employed foreign labor. That meant more tramps, strikes or lockouts which made tramps. It made rich men but for every rich man it made it made hundreds of paupers who wandered the earth, workless, homeless, and beggars for the food they could not earn. This is one of the fruits of this "beneficent" system of lop-sided paternalism.

It destroyed our shipping and in doing so it destroyed an industry which directly and indirectly gave employment to thousands of men and thus it made more tramps. But it did more than that. It ruined the foreign market, where once our producers of breadstuffs found a demand for their surplus, and made them dependent upon the home market which could not consume the surplus and then came low prices and ruin to thousands upon thousands of our farmers who had been prosperous and independent. They were not forced to tramp because, fortunately for them, they could raise enough to eat and had roofs to cover them, but thousands of them became the victims of the mortgage and became mere tenants on the acres they once owned. That's another of the fruits of this beneficent, lop-sided paternalism.

To cap the climax of folly and complete the wreck their stupidity made they followed this few-enriching, many-impoverishing, tramp-creating tariff with a monetary system that gave a few men the control of the money of the country, and enabled them to practically do with it as they pleased. They destroyed the State banks and put up in their place a system of national banks, which are not banks at all, but simply houses of discount, which are of as little benefit to the farmer or tradesman, as if they didn't exist. They answer a purpose in supplying some circulating notes, for which they are well paid, that's all. They are owned by the millionaires whom they helped to create, and are to-day one of the greatest obstacles to our material progress, because they dictate and control our financial policies, which are in the interests of the rich and go on making more paupers and more tramps. After a struggle of a quarter of a century we succeeded in depriving the former monstrosity of some of its power for evil, but the monetary system still remains, a potent agency in the country's woes. Reform in that must now be the slogan.

MINOR MENTION.

The United States probably set a pretty bad precedent when the Government paid a money indemnity to the families of the Italians who were killed a few years ago by that mob in New Orleans. It is true the Government did not concede any legal responsibility in the premises and made the payments more as a testimonial of generous sympathy than anything else but still the families of others who may happen to be lawlessly killed may look for money indemnity and feel that they are entitled to it. The families of those Italians shot to death a few days ago in Watsonville, Colorado, will probably expect several thousand dollars a piece. According to the dispatch announcing the killing by the mob it was stated that the killed men had murdered a citizen. In these mining towns they do not stand much on ceremony when their blood gets up and do not institute investigations as to the nationality of the malefactors who fall into their hands. Of course this is all wrong, for there are courts to deal with such cases, but the United States should not be expected to exercise special supervision over foreigners and to have officers at hand to protect them from violence. When they come to this country to make it either temporarily or permanently their homes, they should take their chances with American citizens and receive neither more nor less consideration than they do. They are entitled to the same protection in law, or should be, and to the same indemnity of unlawfully dealt with, and no more.

* * *

A writer in the Newbern *Journal* urges the farmers of Eastern North Carolina to sow grass and give more attention to the raising of stock, and in answer to the assertion so often made that grass cannot be successfully cultivated in the South (an assertion which advertises the ignorance of those who make it), he quotes from an article in the *Southern States* giving an account of the progress of grass culture and stock-raising in one section of Mississippi where some of the farmers are not only successfully cultivating grass and shipping hay but are raising mules for market. He cites one stock raiser who has put his land in Bermuda grass (which he prefers to timothy) whose lands net him from $5 to $15 an acre, or an average of $10, to $9 for corn and less than $5 for cotton. But there is no necessity of going to Mississippi for illustrations, for we have them right here in Eastern, Central and Western North Carolina, where as luxuriant grass may be fond as anywhere in the world, and where a number of stock raisers, and dairymen are doing a prosperous and a growing business. There is not a farm in North Carolina which should not have its grass field, whether the owner give special attention to stock raising or not. The grass would pay as a fertilizer if not a pound of it were sold or otherwise utilized.

* * *

The part that labor-saving machinery is playing in the cheapening of manufactures and other products of industry is seldom taken into account in discussing these matters. The advocates of a protective tariff contended that it was the tariff which stimulated American manufactures and thus cheapened the output of those manufactories, but they never made any allowance for the part that machinery played in this cheapening process. It is a fact that in some industries the output per hand was so much greater in our manufactories, in consequence of the machinery used, that notwithstanding the difference of wages in Europe and in this country the average cost of production was considerably less here than there, and consequently our manufacturers could not only compete with European manufacturers in certain lines but undersell them in their own market. We refer to this because one of the causes, in fact the main cause of the strike among the English boot and shoe makers has been not a question of wages, but a kick against the introduction of American machinery. The fact that the operators of the boot and shoe factories are beginning to introduce American machinery is an admission that this machinery will cheapen production even where it was asserted that wages were very much lower than in this country.

Senator George, of Mississippi, will retire at the end of his present term, which will be in 1899, which will make eighteen years in the Senate and thirty years in public life. He wants a rest, and a half-dozen gentlemen who want his seat, are willing to give it to him, among them Private Allen, the funny man, who if he got into the Senate would knock some of that "dignity" winding.

A fire which started in one of the colleries of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company six weeks ago is still burning and will cost the company $1,000,000. This will take a pretty big chunk out of the dividends.

CURRENT COMMENT

—That section of the Populist party which split off from the other section on the silver issue, and put out a manifesto the other day and suggested Sibley as its candidate for the Presidency, is itself now threatened with a split. Certain of the men who backed the movement are disgusted at the Presidential suggestion, and will return at once to their former party affiliation.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—At the wool sales in London yesterday "all pieces were in good demand, and good clothing merinos sold readily, most of the latter to American buyers." Indications are not wanting that, irrespective of its effect on the revenues, the wool and the clothing schedule of the new American tariff act has given a stimulus to our manufactures, although prices are low and profits not large. It would be surprising if the almost universally discredited new tariff should not contain some feature to which revenue reformers might "point with pride."—*Phil. Ledger, Rep.*

—It appears that not one American merchant vessel passed through the Suez Canal during the year 1894, according to Consul-General Penfield's report to the State Department. There were American cargoes enough, but they went in British ships. The time may come when the encouragement given to foreign shipbuilding, in establishing British and other European steamship lines, will find some counterpart in aid given by Congress to American commerce. Then the American flag may be found abundantly on merchant ships passing through the Suez Canal and everywhere else all over the globe.—*New York Sun, Dem.*

BOOK NOTICES.

McClure's Magazine for March is more than ordinarily interesting and this is saying much. Among other articles to entertain, the reader will not only be interested but instructed by the continued sketch of Napoleon, the sketch of Gladstone, the article on the antitoxine treatment of diphtheria and method of preparing the antitczine, and others, all of which are handsomely illustrated. Published by S. S. McClure, No. 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

The North American Review for March presents some solid reading of a political, economic and social character. An extra session of Congress is discussed, Democratic diplomacy, the future of silver and other topics in which we are all more of less interested. Address North American Review, No. 3 East Fourteenth street, New York.

The thirteenth series of *Johns Hopkins' University Studies*, is devoted to the "The Government of the Colony of South Carolina," by Edson L. Whitney, Professor of History, Benzonia, Mich. Issued by the Johns Hopkins' Press Baltimore.

GRIP

When this disease gets hold of you with all its accompanying tortures, you require a remedy about which there is no uncertainty—something that will quickly drive out the cold, restore the blood to a normal condition, leave you free from aches and pains, and prevent any distressing after effects. That's

PAIN-KILLER

No other remedy so effective, none so certain of results. Teaspoonful doses in hot milk or water, every 2 hours, will break it up in a single day if taken when first attacked.

PERRY DAVIS & SON Providence, R. I.

jan 9 tf we fri sat

THE DIME BANK MAN.

SINGULAR ROMANCE OF THE NOW CRAZY INVENTOR.

A Child Originated the Idea—Made a Fortune and Became Insane—His Luck In a Lottery Ticket Which Brought the Needed Capital at the Right Time.

"If you want romance, if you want stories of gold, blood, luck, everything that goes to make up the gamut of human passion, come with me to the patent office, and behind those cases filled with dry as dust specifications and legal phraseology I will show you skeletons that once had red blood in their veins."

Thus spoke a friend of mine, one of the best known patent attorneys in Washington, and then he walked across the room and picked up from his desk one of those little cylinder banks to hold $5 worth of 10 cent pieces which were all the rage a few years ago. Holding the toy in his hand, he said:

"When you come to write the romance of the patent office, you can make a chapter of what I am going to tell you. You remember the craze for these banks a few years ago, and how it turned everybody to saving dimes until at last there was an actual scarcity of that coin created? Well, the history of this patent is worth while telling.

"I never advance a man money on his patents or speculate in them. That is not my business, which is simply to represent him in a legal capacity before the office. But one day a man came into my New York office with an idea which he wanted to patent and about which he wanted to consult me. I told him that the fees and expenses would amount to $185.

"'Mr. Connolly,' I said, 'I haven't $185 in the world, and I never expect to have that much at one time.'

"I looked at the man, and I looked at the model and said to him, 'I have never yet taken an interest in a patent, but I will pay all the expenses in connection with this patent if you will give me a quarter interest in it.'

"'Why?' he asked.

"'Because you have a fortune there,' I told him.

"However, the man said he would see about it. A few days later he came back with his brother-in-law, who had advanced the money. I procured his patent for him.

"Now, to go back and tell you how this man conceived the idea for the bank. He was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad company at Jersey City, receiving a salary of $14 a week. He was not an uncultivated man, but had a little knack for mechanics. He was in the habit of spending his Sundays with his sister, and one day when he called there he found his nephew, a child of about 3 years old, sitting on the floor shaking a toy bank and trying to get the money out. His sister explained that whenever the youngster dropped a cent into the bank he, like most children, was wild to get all the money out to count, and she went on to say to her brother, 'Why can't you invent a bank which will show how much there is in it,' and the brother said he thought he could.

"That gave him the idea. After he got his patent he had a few banks made, and on Saturday nights he used to put them in a basket, carry them around to the toyshops in the neighborhood and dispose of them. He found only one drawback—he could not make them fast enough to supply the demand. After he had been doing business in this way a few weeks he came to see me. He told me what he was doing and then went on to say: 'Mr. Connolly, do you think you could find some one who would lend me $2,500? There is a factory in Newark which I can buy for that amount, and which is just the thing I want for making my banks. If I can get hold of that factory, I am sure I can sell all the banks I can make.'

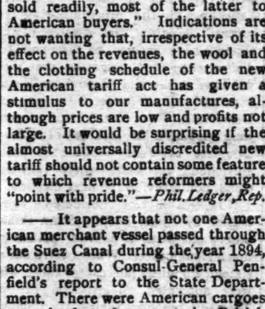
"I told him I thought I could get him the money and to come and see me in the course of a few days. A few days later he came in and said he didn't think I need bother about finding him that money, as he expected to have it next week. I asked him where he was going to get it from.

"You will think I am embellishing this story, because it sounds so improbable, but I am simply relating the facts without the slightest exaggeration or ornament. He said he had a lottery ticket, and he expected it would draw a prize. But wait; let me tell this story of the lottery ticket. He and some other men working at Jersey City decided to make up a pool and buy a lottery ticket, each man to put in $1. When the time came, the others backed out, and only himself and one other, a carpenter, put in their dollars. The ticket drew $5,000.

"With his share he bought out the Newark factory and in a short time had 600 men at work turning out these banks, and even then he could not keep up with orders. He was soon making a clear profit of $1,000 a week, then $2,000, then almost that much a day. During the time the craze lasted, and you know it was not of short duration, he made a large fortune."

"And what became of the man?" I asked.

"Oh, they put him in an insane asylum. He couldn't stand prosperity. He lost a great deal of his money about as rapidly as he made it, although fortunately he put a couple of hundred thousand or so in real estate, which his wife now has."—A. Maurice Low in Boston Globe.



HEART DISEASE 30 YEARS!

Short Breath, Palpitation.

Mr. G. W. McKinsey, postmaster of Kokomo, Ind., and a brave ex-soldier, says: "I had been severely troubled with heart disease ever since leaving the army at the close of the late war. I was troubled with palpitation and shortness of breath. I could not sleep on my left side and had pain around my heart. I became so ill that I was much alarmed, and fortunately my attention was called to

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

I decided to try it. The first bottle made a decided improvement in my condition, and five bottles have completely cured me."

G. W. McKINSEY, P. M., Kokomo, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Cures All Pain. "One cent a dose." Sold by all Druggists.

june 15 1y DAW fri su we change daily

Neatness and Health.

Cleanliness is the safeguard of health. People who are not clean catch all manner of unpleasant things. The history of plagues is the history of unsanitary conditions. When the cholera shows its hideous claws, the authorities begin at once to clean up the foul neighborhoods. Mortality is frail, but its preservation is neatness.—New York World.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Laurinburg *Exchange*: Mrs. Adeleine Hall, the mother of Messrs. James and William Hall, died at her home [illegible] Thursday evening.

—Winston Sentinel: C. Mahane and other revenue officers seized twelve barrels of blockade whiskey early Monday morning near Panther Creek. It was found in a tobacco barn, and is supposed to be the property of J. H. Shore, of Yadkin county.

—Charlotte *News*: Esquire John P. Hunter, of Derita, was in town to-day and had his pockets full of gold. In a bottle he had nuggets and solid lumps of virgin gold, and he also had rocks from which gold hung in chesters. It all came from his mine near Derita.

—Wilkesboro *News*: Probably the largest shipment of butter that has ever left our depot was that made by Mr. N. K. Transou, of Nathans Creek, one day last week. The shipment consisted of five thousand pounds of nice, fresh, firm butter which was sent to the Northern market.

—Greenville *Reflector*: Mr. Blaney Joyner, one of the best and most highly esteemed citizens of the county, died at his home near Farmville Wednesday afternoon. —Mr. E. C. Blount, of Contentnea township, died Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. Mr Blount was a prominent man in this county for many years.

—Rocky Mount *Phœnix*: We regret to announce the sad death of Mrs. Henry Batts, which occurred Sunday last. She was Miss Robbins, a daughter of John D. Robbins, Esq. —We regret to chronicle the death of Mr. Jesse Hines, which sad event occurred at his home in Edgecombe county last Thursday, of typhoid pneumonia. —It is with much regret that we announce the death of Mrs Geo. W. Robbins, which occurred on Monday morning at 3 o'clock. She was a daughter of J. J. Sharpe, Esq., of Nash county.

—Raleigh *Visitor*: One of the largest illicit distilleries captured this year was destroyed by deputy collector Shelburn, last Monday, in Orange county. This still was owned by Jim Gates, a well-known and long sought for moonshiner of that county. The report of the seizure was made to Collector Simmons this morning. The still was a 130 gallon one, a very large size, and with it were captured a cap and two worms, 3,000 gallons of beer and thirty gallons of spirits, all of which were destroyed. The distillery was situated at Linover postoffice, about ten miles from Hillsboro.

TWINKLINGS

—It is hard to persuade the man who wears a dress suit only once or twice a year that everybody in the ball room isn't looking at him.—*Somerville Journal.*

—Mr. Scrubbs—Yes; we only live thirty miles out of town. The last girl we had only stayed with us six weeks.

Servant Lady—Oi dont want th' place! Six weeks! Yez don't get th' chance to hypnotize me, if Oi knows meself.—*Puck.*

—Old Mr. Benedict (in an effort to propose)—Do you think, Miss Newly, that you could ever learn to care for me more than you do now?

Miss Sewly (the housekeeper)—I'm sorry, sir, you ain't satisfied; but I'm doing the best I can for $20 a month.—*Harlem Life.*

CANALS OF THE FUTURE.

They Will Be Large Enough For the Handling of a Heavy Business.

The history of the struggle between canals of small dimensions and of railroads has been the same in all countries. The fight raged bitterly for a number of years, the canals acting on the defensive, although they had as allies the states under whose patronage they were built and operated. The result has been the same in all cases—the unconditional surrender of the canals to the railroads. This, however, is not so much the fault of the system as of their management. The railroads have great advantages over canals. They are better able to abridge distances both by reason of superior speed and of facilities for overcoming elevations, spanning streams, free from danger of destructive floods, and piercing through the highest mountains, but their great success is mainly due to the fact that they have kept pace with the progress of the world.

Waterways built from the beginning of the eighteenth century to the first quarter of the nineteenth century were regarded ample to meet the requirements of trade at the time they were constructed, and there was in many instances a progressive improvement in their dimensions and appurtenances. But while the industrial, agricultural and commercial developments of the world have advanced to proportions not dreamed of a century ago canals have remained stationary. They are now obsolete and can no longer fulfill the requirements of cheap transportation in competition with railroads. The canals of the future must have the dimensions and the facilities for rapid transport to adapt them to the new conditions of commerce. They must not be barge or boat canals, but ample waterways for the free passage of such ships as are now engaged in carrying the world's trade. Of such canals we have now some important types in successful operation, and others in process of construction or in completion.—Chautauquan.

Rubinstein's Charity.

Rubinstein had probably traveled more than other any virtuoso. In his time he made many fortunes and gave them away to the poor in Russia. During the famine which raged among the Russian peasants a few years ago he journeyed to Vienna, Moscow and St. Petersburg to play for charity. The price of seats rose to unheard of figures, but every penny of the money went to the starving farmers. It is said that in the course of 38 years the sum which he thus disposed of amounted to $350,000.

How It Happened.

"I've turned highwayman," said the sofa.

"What!" exclaimed the chair.

"Yes; I held a couple up last night."—New Rochelle Life.

Call for the Horse Brand of Johnson's Magnetic Oil. It has no equal for the disease of horses and cattle. $1.00 size 50 cts.; 50 cts. size 25 cts. J. H. HARDIN, J. H. BUNTING. †

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind. †

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

MADE FROM

High Grade Tobacco

AND

ABSOLUTELY PURE

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Lycoming's Early Judiciary.

"Fair-Play-Men" was the title given to a part of Lycoming county, Pa., now densely populated and dotted with prosperous towns and cities. The proprietary government, with a view to protecting the Indians from intrusion, had forbidden the survey and settlement of the region, but some hard treated and hard handed Scotch-Irish pioneers found their way into the forbidden territory, and being outside the immediate jurisdiction of any properly constituted tribunal they chose three of their number to settle disputes and called them fair play men. The decisions of this tribunal, especially as to boundaries, were enforced by the whole community and came in time even to be respected by the courts. When a chief justice of Pennsylvania asked one of the first pioneers what were the features of the fair play code, the pioneer is reported to have answered that since his honor's court had found its way into the region fair play had fled and law had taken its place.—Philadelphia Press.

As to Marriage.

Father—I understand you think of getting married?

Son—Yes, sir.

Father—Have you given the matter your calm consideration and deliberated thoroughly upon the gravity and importance of the step as well as upon the uncertainties and possibilities of the new relation?

Son—No, sir.

Father—You have not? And why have you not?

Son—Because, sir, I really want to get married.

Father—Um—er—ah—I guess you are right about it. Go ahead. It's the only way, I fancy.—Detroit Free Press.

During a fire in a stable at Pau Sec, province of Quebec, a bay stallion returned twice to the burning structure and drove out a horse that was so terrorized as to be unable to make any attempt to escape.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—	
2-lb Jute	@ 6
Standard	7½@ 7
WESTERN SMOKED—	
Hams, ₩ lb	13½@ 14
Sides, ₩ lb	8½@ 10
Shoulders, ₩ lb	@ 8½
DRY SALTED—	
Sides, ₩ lb	6½@ 7
Shoulders, ₩ lb	6½@
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—	
Second-hand, each	1 00 @ 1 15
New New York, each	1 35 @ 1 40
New City, each	@ 1 40
BEESWAX, ₩ lb	@ 30
BRICKS—	
Wilmington, ₩ M	5 50 @ 7 00
Northern	9 00 @ 11 00
BUTTER—	
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15 @ 25
Northern	23 @ 26
CORN MEAL—	
Per bushel, in sacks	@ 55
Virginia Meal	55 @ 57½
COTTON TIES— ₩ bundle	@ 70
CANDLES— ₩ lb—	
Sperm	18 @ 25
Adamantine	9 @ 10
CHEESE— ₩ lb—	
Northern Factory	10 @ 11
Dairy, Cream	11 @ 12
State	@ 10
COFFEE— ₩ lb—	27 @ 28
Laguyra	20 @ 25
Rio	15 @ 19
DOMESTICS—	
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard	5 @ 6½
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18 @ 90
EGGS, ₩ dozen	10 @ 10
FISH—	
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00 @ 30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00 @ 15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ barrel	16 00 @ 18 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ half-barrel	8 00 @ 9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00 @ 14 00
Millets, ₩ barrel	3 25 @ 3 50
Millets, ₩ half-barrel	@ 2 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ₩ keg	3 50 @ 4 00
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5 @ 10
FLOUR— ₩ barrel—	
Western, low grade	2 50 @ 3 50
" Extra	2 75 @ 4 25
" Straight	3 25 @
Second Patent	3 50 @
First Patent	4 25 @ 4 50
City Mills, Super	@ 2 50
" Family	3 25 @
GLUE— ₩ lb	7½@ 10
GRAIN— ₩ bushel—	
Corn, from store, bags—White	55@ 55
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	55@ 55
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	53@ 53
Corn, mixed, from store	@ 80
Oats, from store	@ 45
Oats, Rust Proof	@ 50
Cow Peas	@ 80
HIDES, ₩ lb—	
Green	@ 4
Dry	@ 3½
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—	
Eastern	@ 1 00
Western	@ 90
North River	@ 90
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	2 @ 3½
LARD, ₩ lb—	
Northern	6½@ 7@
North Carolina	6½@ 7
LIME, ₩ barrel	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ₩ M feet—	
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @ 20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00 @ 16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	12 00 @ 18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @ 22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @ 15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—	
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	@ 26
" " in bbls	@ 26
Porto Rico, in hhds	25 @ 27½
" in bbls	@ 27
Sugar-House, in hhds	@ 14
" in bbls	@ 16
Syrup, in hhds	25 @ 45
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis	@ 1 15
OILS, ₩ gallon—	
Kerosene	10 @ 14
Lard	@ 88
Linseed	75 @ 80
Rosin	15 @ 18
Tar	@ 25
Deck and Spar	@ 25
POULTRY—	
Chickens, Live, grown	13½@ 23½
" Spring	10 @ 20
Turkeys	60 @ 1 00
PEANUTS, ₩ bushel 28 lbs	35 @ 50
POTATOES, ₩ bushel—	
Sweet	30 @ 45
Irish, ₩ barrel	2 50 @ 3 00
PORK, ₩ barrel—	
City Mess	@13 50
Rump	@13 00
Prime	@13 00
RICE— Carolina, ₩ lb	4 @ 5
Rough— ₩ bushel (Upland)	60 @ 70
" " (Lowland)	1 00 @ 1 15
RAGS, ₩ lb— Country	@ 1½
Cuba	@ 1
ROPE, ₩ lb	10 @ 12
SALT, ₩ sack— Alum	@ 75
Liverpool	@ 65
Liabon	@
American	@
a 125-₩ Sack	@ 60
SHINGLES, 7-inch, & M	5 00 @ 7 00
Cypress Saps	2 00 @ 2 50
Cypress Hearts	4 00 @ 5 00
SUGAR, ₩ lb— Standard Gran'd	@ 4½
Standard A	@ 4½
White Ex C	@ 4¼
ExtraC, Golden	@ 4
C, Yellow	@ 3½
SOAP, ₩ lb— Northern	@ 10
STAVES, ₩ M— W. O. Barrel	8 00 @ 14 00
R. O. Hogshead	@ 10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet— Shipping	12 00 @ 13 00
Mill, Prime	8 00 @ 9 00
Mill, Fair	6 50 @ 7 50
Common Mill	4 00 @ 5 00
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00 @ 4 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	5 @ 5
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon— Northern	1 00 @ 1
North Carolina	1 00 @ 1
WOOL, ₩ lb— Washed	14 @ 15
Clear of burs	10 @ 12
Merry	@ 7

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 14.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 32½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 15 per bbl. for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1 60 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1 20 for Hard, $2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Steady.

Ordinary	3 cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	4¼ " "
Low Middling	4 15-16 " "
Middling	5¾ " "
Good Middling	5 11-16 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	261 bales
Spirits Turpentine	35 casks
Rosin	537 bbls
Tar	470 bbls
Crude Turpentine	1 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 14—Evening—Money on call has been easy at 1¾ per cent., last loan at 1¼ per cent., and closing offered at 1¾ cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¾@489¼ for sixty days and 489¼@489¾ for demand. Commercial bills 486¾@487¼. Government bonds steady; United States coupon fours 112; United States twos 96. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 100; North Carolina sixes 127. Railroad bonds strong.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was 61¾ bid, 61¾d for three ounces.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 14—Evening—Cotton steady; middling gulf 6¼c; middling uplands 6c.

Futures closed steady, with sales of 205,000 bales; March 5.89c; April 5.89; May 5.93; June 5.90c; July 5.93c; August 5.96; September 5.99; October 6.03c; November 6.07c; December 6.13c; January 6.17c.

Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 1,965 bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; exports to France 209 bales; exports to the Continent — bales; forwarded 52 bales; sales 1,150 bales, all to spinners; stock (actual) 194,933 bales.

Total to day—Net receipts 18,558 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,273 bales; exports to France 209 bales; exports to the Continent 550 bales; stock 940,666 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 111,504 bales; exports to Great Britain 39,819 bales; to France 13,066 bales; to the Continent 31,935 bales; to the Channel — bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 7,094,235 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,744,598 bales; exports to France 663,856 bales; exports to the Continent 1,890,913 bales.

Flour firmer and moderately active; winter wheat, low grades $1 90@$2 25; fair to fancy grades $2 35@3 75; patents $3 00@3 00; Minnesota clear $2 25@2 60; patents $3 25@4 25; low extras $1 90@2 30; do patents $4 00@4 15; rye mixture $2 20@2 60; superior fine $1 90@2 00. Southern flour quiet and firm, common to fair extra $1 90@2 75; good choice do. $2 80@3 25; rye flour quiet and firm at $2 20@3 15; buckwheat flour $1 65@1 70. Wheat dull and firmer, with options; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 61¼c; afloat 62¼c; f. o. b. 62¾@63¾; ungraded red 58@65; No. 1 Northern 71c; options were fairly active and strong at ¼@1c advance; No. 2 red March 61¼c; May 63¼c; June 63¼c; July 63¾; August 63c; September 63¾c; December 63c. Corn dull and firmer; No. 2 at elevator 51¼@51¾c; afloat 52¾@53; steamer mixed 50¾@53c; options were dull but firm; May 50¼c; July 50½c; September 50¾c. Oats dull and firm; options dull and firmer; March, April and May 28¾c; spot—No. 2, 33¼c; No. 2 white 37c; mixed Western 34@35c. Hay steady; shipping 50@55c; good to choice 70@75. Wool firm and in fair demand; domestic fleece 15@19c; pulled 12@38c. Beef dull; family $9 75@12 00; extra mess $7 50@8 25, beef hams firm at $17 00; tierced beef quiet and firm; city extra India mess $18 00@18 00. Cut meats firm and wanted; pickled bellies 6c; pickled shoulders 4¾c; pickled hams 8@8¼c; middles strong; short clear $6 10. Lard quiet and higher Western steam $7 05; city $6 62½; March $7 10, nominal; May $7 22, nominal; refined lard firm; Continent $7 40; South America $7 75; compound $5 37½@5 62½. Pork higher and demand better; mess $18 00@18 50. Butter moderately active; fancy steady; State dairy 9@18c; State creamery old 10@15c; Western dairy 8@12½c; do. creamery new 11@19c, old 8½@15; Elgins 19c. Cotton seed oil steadier; crude 22c; yellow prime 26c. Petroleum—market nominal; Washington barrels New York price $7 00; do in bulk $4 50; refined in New York $6 85; Philadelphia $6 90; do. in bulk $4 30@4 85. Rice firm and fairly active; domestic, fair to extra 4¼@6c; Japan 4¼@4½c. Molasses—foreign nominal; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice 28@38, firm and demand fair. Peanuts quiet. Coffee—options steady and 5@10 points up; March $15 00@15 95; May $14 80@14 85; June $14 80@14 85; September $14 70; spot Rio quiet and firm; No. 7, $18.75. Sugar—raw quiet; fair refining 3 11-16c; refined quiet and firm; off A 3⅝@3¾c; mould A 4 13-16@4¼c; standard A 4 3 15-16@4¼c; cut-loaf and crushed 4 9-16@4¾c; granulated 3 15-16@4

Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., N. Y.

JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never-failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. **Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case.** You only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail. Guarantees issued by our agents.

CONSTIPATION Cured, Piles Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.

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ALIMENTARY ELIXIR,
the best Tonic for
MALARIAL & other FEVERS.
Highly recommended by Physicians of Paris.
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If you ride, why not ride the best? We have them. The Victors, the Stearnes, the Crescents, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

These are the best Bicycles. For further information and catalogues, please call at

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DANVILLE, VA., Dec. 4, 1894.

Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I have used your **Mexican Mustang Liniment** for over 30 years on my trotting and stage horses for all kind of sprains and bruises that horses are liable to, and consider it the best Liniment in use. I recommend it to all farmers and persons using horses.

T. PAXSON,
Formerly of
Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

[Transporter of U. S. mails for 12 years between Buffalo Lithia Springs and Scottsburg, Va. Owner of the celebrated trotting horse "Twister." Now proprietor of Hotel Normandie, Danville, Va.]

KEEPING A ROSE'S COMPANY.

A traveler, toiling on a weary way,
Found in his path a piece of fragrant clay.
"This seems but common earth," said he, "but how
Delightful—it is full of sweetness now!
Whence is thy fragrance?" From the clay there grows
A voice, "I have been very near a rose."
—John J. Piatt.

DIGGING A PIT.

It would be difficult to find a more charming retreat from heat, noise and fashion—those three essentials to a popular summer resort—than Ashland-Among-the-Hills. Its climate well merits the encomium of "salubrious," which the hotel prospectus originally conferred upon it. And yet when young Mrs. Dupont told Mason Welles of her impending departure thither she denounced the place as "poky" and its indwellers as "frights." "Men are so selfish," Alice continued in half serious complaint, "just because Paul delights to burn the bridge of his nose into a peel on that ridiculous lake trying to catch fish, not there, in the first place, and too wise to bite, in the second, I must endure the chatter of mothers about their babies and the gasps of invalids over the ozone. It's too provoking! There are heirs and airs, but their incessant discussion is not my ideal of enjoyment."

"Supposing a friend should attempt the diversion of a new subject by venturing into this wilderness," suggested the gallant Mason.

"Then a friend would be welcomed as a friend indeed," replied Alice, with a smile more coquettish than the meaning of her impulsive little heart.

For young Mrs. Dupont was not accustomed to weigh her words—on the principle, likely, that such scant weight would be an abomination. It was so much easier to utter them just as they flashed over her mind. What becomes of a bubble when it bursts? Thank goodness, sounds had not a writing's power of manifolding and repetition. In certain silent wakeful hours, however, when she couldn't keep from meditation, Alice would be ashamed of some such idle speech and relieved that its echoes had surely died away. She did not realize that the memory of a vain man is a phonograph ever in readiness and ever retentive.

Alice truly felt that she had a grievance against her husband, not that Paul wasn't faithful and kind and generous and all the rest of the orthodox virtues. Sometimes she hated his amiable qualities, not only for being virtuous, but also for their orthodoxy. But there was too much assumption about his regard. One did not quite like to be treated as a collector's specimen, to be eagerly sought after, but when gained labeled and placed on a shelf. Courtship had been too pleasant to Alice to be dismissed as an episode. From her view it should remain as a precedent.

The very charm of Paul the lover militated against Paul the husband. Then he had been zealous, ardent, intent only on her happiness; now he was grave, abstracted, absorbed with the editing of his Scientific Review, acceding to her wishes with a "Yes, my dear," and "Certainly, my love," but regarding them and her, too, as interruptions. Would not a brute with a club be preferable? There surely was an advantage in being noticed.

"I suppose those everlasting Mantell twins will be there," remarked Alice on the train when she was wearied of eliminating telegraph poles from the scenery.

"Eh? Ah! What's that, my dear?" queried Paul, not missing a line in a frumpery contemporary critique. "Oh, yes, I presume so."

"I believe," cried Alice, swinging around her chair indignantly, "if I said Beelzebub would be there in full caudal regalia you would say: 'Eh? Ah! I presume so.'"

"I presume so, my dear," replied Paul automatically.

Now, the everlasting Mantell twins, Sophronia and Abigail, found the mountains and woodlands roundabout Ashland commensurate preserves for their intellectual propensities. Had they been as intent on suitors as they were after wisdom they might have been deemed quite pretty, but devotion to geology and botany had divested them of all adorning superfluities, and, beyond a common expression of surprise resultant from pinching eyeglasses and tautly drawn hair, they lacked individuality. A hammer or a forked wand can never become a substitute for the girdle of Venus. Now, if these girls had ever shared a thought more congruous with the latter than with either of the former it was one of most respectful admiration toward Paul Dupont.

A real editor, a Minos and Rhadamanthus combined, with the soul of Draco stirred in, who passed unalterable judgments on trembling authors, was a very Jove to them. Why, perhaps some day their aspirations, concentrated through pen and ink and paper, might be brought before him. Thus far this Jove had retained the panoply of his glories for them, and they had worshiped from afar, yet this humility had not prevented them from exchanging many a shrewd condolence over the incompatibility and grossness of his Juno, which Juno, with that unerring intuition that makes many a giddy young woman disdainful of reason, had not failed to perceive.

One glance over the dining room on their arrival assured Alice that all the "frights" were present. The Mantell sisters were at the same little table in the corner, with hair and eyeglasses straining out surprise, as if they were just finishing the chicken begun the summer before. Nor would that indurated fowl suffer any wrong from such a hypothesis.

"There are your favorites," remarked Alice.

"Eh? Ah! Oh, yes, I presume so," muttered Paul.

He was not at all alarmed when his wife hastily left the table. Her appetite was too capricious for calculation. Its curve would have furnished the most fantastic wall paper design in the world. It was a nibble here and a bite there; a fruit now and a bonbon then; a macaroon shortly and an ice after a little. One might just as well set stated meals for a canary. When, therefore, after a deliberate combination, he found her in an easy chair at the angle of the piazza, with a novel open on her lap and her toilet effectively arranged, Paul remembered that there had been her favorite seat the summer before and felt convinced that she was having a good time. So he turned his attention to the subject of fishing. There was a boat to be engaged, and choice pools to be discussed, and tackle to be arranged. Thenceforward, with the calm conscience of a model husband, he devoted himself to his sport. Perhaps an alignment of the net proceeds would have been an ado about nothing, for he generally forgot to bait the hook. But what would you have?

The warmth of the sun seemed to renew his tired brain; the breeze inspired strength. In the quiet or sparkle of the waters he saw the continuance of prosperity or the advent of success. Had any one asked him how Alice had spent her time he would have regarded the questioner like one inquiring as to the first letter of the alphabet. "Why, as all women do, I presume," he would have answered, rather querulously. "She reads and embroiders and drives and plays tennis, and there are hops and music, you know. Mercy, she's so busy I see but little of her." And Alice, sitting disconsolately on the piazza, appreciated how brief was their actual association and how tedious were the remaining hours, and one day, recognizing a tall form approaching her from the road, with the strides of unfeigned joy, she vowed that Paul, too, should wonder and wait and grow lonely.

The following afternoon, when Paul was returning from the lake, he crossed through the woods to the main road. As he was standing on the bank, half hidden by the underbrush from the bend below, there came a rumble, the tattoo of hoofs and a merry song interspersed with bursts of jocund laughter. A four-in-hand coach swung along, all alight with dainty colors. Such an array of pretty women and gallant men! They might well be pilgrims of pleasure bound for Calypso's isle. And on high, in the rear, beating time with her crimson parasol in the very face of a smug and smiling swain, sat Alice.

Recognition gets its swiftest impulse from dislike. We may mistake a friend, but we often feel an enemy before we see him. Not that Paul regarded Mason Welles in so serious an aspect. He simply disapproved of him with that contempt which consoles the tortoise for the gracefulness of the hare.

"I see that man Welles is here," said Paul to Alice when they met in that domestic forum, their room.

"Eh? Ah! Yes, oh, yes!" she replied.

"Will he remain long?"

"I presume so," continued the young woman mischievously.

Paul colored visibly, despite the exertions of the sun. He felt ridicule the more because he was utterly unable to return it in kind. Some fond, true natures cannot change, except through a convulsion, and then they change radically. The nearest shade of difference from a caress becomes a downright blow. Alice proceeded hurriedly, excusing and thus accusing: "I know you will be pleased, Paul, to hear me say that I like this place so much better. The people here are impossible, of course, except for a spelling bee or a funeral, but there is such a right jolly party staying over at the Maples, friends of Mr. Welles, you know. They were in despair for a chaperon until they found me. Now, just keep on fishing and give yourself no further concern regarding my welfare. We take a moonlight sail tomorrow night, and Saturday we drive to the Summit, with dinner at the Half Way House. So be a dear, fussy old bachelor all you please." And Alice flitted from the room humming a snatch of the song to which she had beaten time so blithely.

Paul stood before the glass with his collar half fastened. There was a comical expression of consternation on the reflected face, which made him laugh, but not merrily. "A fussy old bachelor!" So such was the verdict on his endeavors as a model husband! Perhaps a man could work more steadfastly and plan more cautiously and give more generously than he! Doubtless that grinning idiot whose eyes ought to begin to water for the wringing his nose would surely get was a more fit object to be loved, honored and obeyed! Come, now, if contrariety was required, by Jove, he would furnish it!

Old and fussy, indeed! When, two years since, he had been in truth a bachelor, only his absurd ideas of devotion had kept him free from many charming allurements. And now, after the sixth collar had been appropriately sacrificed to his choler, Paul finished his labors and descended to the piazza quite satisfied with the results. Alice was nowhere to be seen. Doubtless she was rehearsing those duties which should save that right jolly party from despair, but there was one of the Mantell twins. Sophronia, the geologist, looking mighty fine, too, and smiling a timid greeting to him such as a man of his distinction merited. He drew a chair to her side and began that analysis of the weather which is the sherry and bitters to a friendly chat. After he had gulped this decoction Paul continued: "I can't remember to have ever before seen you apart from your sister. You are the inseparables, you know."

"Abigail was engaged with a tiresome seamstress," Sophronia exclaimed, "and I really felt the need of the air, and so"——

"And so my lucky star brought you hither," interrupted Paul gallantly.

"Yes," murmured the girl, "it was fate that united us once more."

Paul started and flushed with amazement. What the deuce could that mean? Was this one of those highly respectable and decorous Mantell girls whom he had often been fain to hold up as examples to Alice? Yes, he could not doubt his eyes, however much he might his ears, although she seemed changed. Her glasses were off, and there was a tender expression on her face, as if her back hair were becoming undone. She was leaning toward him, too, as if in need of that "holding up" process. Decidedly a shift of subject was necessary, so that he might gain an interval to think.

"It's about time for that dinner bell to ring," blurted the wretched man.

"Don't mention time, dearest," breathed Sophronia, "when we have an eternity of bliss before us."

Paul sprang to his feet aghast and gasping. "Really, Miss Sophronia, really Miss Mantell, this won't do at all. You must excuse me if I leave you at once. There is some dreadful misapprehension. What if any one should overhear? Think"——

"Yes," agreed Sophronia, staying his arm, "you are right. We must dissemble. But let me go, not you. Here comes Abigail. Your greeting will allay her suspicions. Farewell until a kinder hour. Be our watchword secrecy and trust." And with a smile which Juliet would have deemed unseemly she tripped away.

"Poor thing," he soliloquized, "poor child! So young, so fair! She has gone crazy, and evidently I alone am aware of it. Now, what is my duty? Hodges, the proprietor, who has the girls in special care, is away for a week. But here comes Abigail. How composed, how sensible her bearing! I must break the sad intelligence to her. Luckily her strong mind will temper grief with good judgment."

And yet, even as Paul resolved, there was a certain unwonted sprightliness becoming apparent in Miss Abigail's approach which caused vague apprehension.

"My dear young lady," he began, and his nervousness lent ardor to his words, "I am inexpressibly thankful to see you. There is a subject, delicate, closely intimate, on which I must speak."

"Yes," whispered Abigail, with downcast eyes, "I think I understand"——

"Your sister"——

"You fear she may suspect? Yes, there is danger. We must be cautious. We must dissemble. We must meet as strangers"——

"Good Lord!" groaned Paul.

"There, darling, don't be impatient. I know it's hard, but perfect trust is such courage. Remember our motto in the dear old days, 'Semper Fidelis.' See, I will set an example of prudence." And, coyly touching her forefinger to her lips, Abigail likewise tripped away.

"I see how it is," concluded Paul gloomily after a moment's pondering. "I am going daft myself—overwork and worry, I suppose. Perhaps, though, the dread malady may be checked in its inception. I will go to my room and take every sort of pellet in our medicine box. I shall surely thus get the right one." But despite this diagnosis he walked to the open window of the smoking room and looked in, in fear lest some one might have heard these conversations, if perchance they had really occurred. As he failed to look behind the door, however, he saw no one, and so went away satisfied in his most unsatisfactory secrecy. Had he looked behind the door he would have seen Mason Welles, and from the expression of his face not only have been reassured as to the genuineness of these conversations, but warned as to the use that unscrupulous young man would make of his knowledge.

Mason Welles had indeed been a witness, and an expert one, too, for he had known the Mantell girls from their childhood, and now, as he reviewed the singularity of their single conduct, he was able to trace its course. He remembered long ago hearing his father, Dr. Welles, shrewd old physician that he was, discuss the idiosyncrasy of the Mantell twins. "Those children are not simpletons," his parent had said. "Together they possess all the faculties. The trouble is that certain ones, due to the mysterious intimacy of their birth, they hold in common. Separately each one is apt to grin and caper like an idiot. I do not believe that any education, however thorough, can eradicate this silliness. But when they are kept in company, as they should be, this perversion not only disappears, but they are utterly oblivious that it ever existed. In fact, one is the complement of the other. Together they form the perfect circle of common sense. The remedy is, and I have impressed it on their parents, to make them to all intents and purposes Siamese twins."

Years had passed since childish pranks had provoked his father's speech, and since then Mason had seen the girls develop into the fullness of cultured young womanhood, and he had forgotten that there had been a time when their sanity had been a topic for sympathizing friends. Now, for a truth, he remembered it all, as he also remembered that until this hour he had not seen them apart. Now, through deduction, he comprehended that together the sisters had entertained a highly proper and respectful admiration for Paul Dupont, which had affected each of them when separated thus disastrously. "If that little witch of an Alice could witness their fond attentions," Mason commented, "perhaps she would abandon her abominable pretense of prudery." And upon this hypothesis he began to scheme a demonstration.

To Paul in his course of treatment came no such clarity of vision. But since his head remained unaffected, however much his stomach did suffer, he gained a slight approximation to the situation. Evidently what had happened had happened, incredible though it appeared. The solution rested solely with old Hodges. Until his return he was helpless. Unless—why, of course, unless he could play one sister against the other. Each had asserted the necessity of dissembling. Undoubtedly, then, if he could associate with them jointly the old formality would continue, and, better still, he would be relieved from the dreadful apprehension of a separate encounter. Perhaps, too, that object which had provoked his approach to Sophronia might also be achieved. For the next few days fishing was neglected, and Paul combined the outdoor study of botany and geology.

So marked a change in her husband's avocation did not escape Alice's sharp, bright eyes. When she commented on his "taste for curios," as she termed it, Paul's abstracted "Eh? Ah! I presume so" seemed more a disguise than a slight. In a word, she grew suspicious, jealous, unhappy, lamenting as lost what she had not cared to hold and burning to prove beyond a cavil that which she would give worlds to disbelieve. That right jolly party became a compound of inanity and Mason Welles easily its quintessence. However, when this beamful young man, in his pursuit of the vicarious mote, suggested a jaunt to the summit, artfully mentioning that the Mantell girls were going and adding, "and of course Mr. Dupont," Alice agreed with an eagerness which he misinterpreted, for her "delighted" should have been taken as "heartbroken." Nor was this the only error that Mason made. He offended the twins' sense of decorum, supersensitive in its entirety, by a jocular reference to their intimacy with Paul.

"I detest that Mr. Welles," said Sophronia frigidly.

"He is abhorrent to all ideas of decency," agreed Abigail.

Ill fated Mason, not to have applied discrimination to his own case! If such was their united judgment, what might not be their individual impulse? But no man while digging a pit ever whistled more merrily than he. "When we get there," he meditated, "I'll manage to separate the girls, and it will be hard if I can't arrange to have Dupont come across one of them while pretty Alice is looking on. And then"——

So settled was Mason in the certainty of laughing last that he regarded with composure the way in which the party took seats in the great mountain wagon, though it was hardly in accord with his desire, for Paul and Alice were side by side, like Darby and Joan, with the Mantell sisters as prim and demure neighbors. "The return will be slightly different," he mused, with a triumphant smile, "and it will be dark then too."

Compunction for two unintended wrongs had drawn Paul to Alice. Belated appreciation and poignant regret had dragged Alice close to Paul. To the infinite repugnance of the twins, this couple incontinently indulged in soft and cooing phrases, and more than once on the drive were undeniably holding hands. And, still worse, when there was a heavy jolt Paul embraced Alice with exaggerated tenderness, although she was safe and secure in an interior corner, and the unprotected maidens who should have been his care were bobbing up and down like electric balls. Ere the destination was reached that respectful admiration which the Mantell girls had shared for Paul Dupont had faded away, its place permanently retained by indifferent contempt.

"Sappy!" whispered Sophronia.

"Spoons!" concurred Abigail.

But hapless Mason Welles was unaware of these changes of sentiment; otherwise when the cloth was spread on the ground and the hampers were in process of unlading he would not have been so intent on sending Paul hither and thither and on employing the Mantell girls with disjunctive errands. His eagerness, too, prevented him from perceiving that Alice was studying his maneuvers with doubt and aversion. Everything seemed to be working just to perfection. Paul was engrossed with a kettle, some damp kindlings and a broken match down in the ravine, hid from the sight of every one excepting his wife. Sophronia had been inveigled on the heights after berries and Abigail down the road to the farmhouse for milk, each sister believing that the other was close by.

"I'll take a shy at Sophronia first," Mason resolved. "There's more of the March hare about her, I think." And he clambered up the rocks to her side.

"Look down there," he said, pointing to Paul. "There is your darling quite alone."

Sophronia glared. "What, you empty pated fop!" she screamed. "Do you think you can insult me with impunity? Take that!" and she cast the pail of berries full in his face.

Mason did not await further eccentricities. He sped like a chamois down the mountain side until he came upon Abigail.

"Your sister!" he exclaimed. "Look our for her! She's crazier than a loon!"

"Insolent puppy!" retorted Abigail, and the milk blended with the berries.

Mason turned and fled, in fear of other singularities; but, alas, where could he find shelter? Down the path was stalking the vengeful Sophronia; close behind him panted the indomitable Abigail. In a flurry of terror he bounded to Alice's side. "Save me, Alice, from these harridans!" he implored.

"Really, Mr. Welles," said Mrs. Dupont scornfully, "you are quite as ridiculous as you look. Wait a moment, and my husband will take care of you and of me too."

But Mason did not wait. Far down the roadway he saw the Mantell twins soberly plodding to the hotel, and he realized that in their union lay his strength. He followed, but at a distance, and when they had reached the destination he hurried to the railway station and took the train for a distant one. And Paul never consulted Hodges, the proprietor, about the sanity of the twins. They ignored him, pursuing their studies with a unity that no surgeon's knife could eradicate. Neither does he reply as formerly to Alice's gentle questions, for, in a proper appreciation of felicity, he has lost all presumption.—New York Times.

HAS A WILL OF ITS OWN.

Glass a Peculiar and Difficult Substance to Handle In Manufacture.

A writer in The Optical states that glass is a substance which, as the glassblower says, has a will of its own. It is very often difficult to tell how a particular piece is going to act under certain conditions, even after having tested other pieces of the same "batch." When subjected to the heat, one end of a tube will sometimes respond differently from the other end. This is in a measure due to unequal chilling, occasioned possibly by a sudden draft of air while it is in process of manufacture. No piece of glass is absolutely reliable. Its working is therefore at certain stages most uncertain, and one person may have entirely different experiences from another. It is chameleonlike, and every process succeeds better with those who seem to have a knack which is generally obtained by long practice.

The cutting of glass heads the list of the uncertain processes, for it has no definite cleavage, and its separation is modified by the surrounding temperature. The simplest separation is on flat glass in a straight line. Here all that is necessary is a deep and regular scratch with a glazier's diamond, a firm and speedy bend away from the main piece, and the parts crack along the desired line. These glazier's diamonds may be purchased and generally prove satisfactory, but it is more economical to purchase from some diamond cutter a small splinter and insert this into a piece of brass rod having a small hole drilled into one end. The splinter should now be cemented with marine glue and the brass rod filed a little upon the side nearest the ruler to obtain, after trial, the best cutting angle for the diamond. Another instrument for cutting glass less expensive than the diamond is the glassblower's knife, which is a piece of thin steel tempered glass hard by heating it cherry red, and then plunging it into ice cold water or mercury. The edge should be sharpened by rubbing it upon an old, rough emery grindstone until fine sawlike notches appear. It is then ready for use and should, if much used, be sharpened repeatedly.

To cut tubes carefully scratch at right angles to the axis a deep notch, either with the diamond, a triangular file or a glassblower's knife. Heat a piece of brass rod until a small globule appears on the end and press this upon the scratch. The glass will thus be heated more at this point than any other, an unequal expansion takes place, the scratch giving direction to the line of fracture, and the tube cracks evenly if its thickness be uniform. In the case of variable thickness uneven edges result, and these must be filed down to avoid sharp cutting splinters. Many recipes and directions have been given for cutting bottles. Wetting an asbestus string with turpentine and setting it on fire produces considerable heat in the glass immediately underneath it. By quickly removing the string and plunging the bottle into cool water the unequal strain takes place and the parts separate. It is this locating of the heat that causes the glass to crack as we wish it. The easiest method, if the means be at hand, is to employ a platinum wire which should be heated white hot by the passage of a heavy electric current. By wrapping the wire round a heavy bottle or jar and allowing the current to pass for 10 or 15 seconds the stoutest walled vessel may be easily separated if touched on the heated line with a cloth dipped in water.

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ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MARCH 3, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.30 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.56 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.38 p m, Tarboro 2.40 p m, Weldon 3.48 p m, Petersburg 5.43 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.48 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.10 p m, Wilson 10.27 p m, Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.55 a m, Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 2.39 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.20 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 3.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 5.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.43 p m, Chadbourn 5.15 p m, Marion 6.21 p m, Florence 7.00 p m, Atkin 8.09 p m, Sumter 8.36 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.18 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 5.30 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.30 P M — No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.03 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 9.50 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.08 p m, Goldsboro 2.55 p m, Warsaw 3.49 p m, Magnolia 4.02 a m.

DAILY 10.00 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.33 a m, Baltimore 2 13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.11 p m, Petersburg 7.55 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.27 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.08 p m, leave Wilson 6.35 a m, Goldsboro 7.20 a m, Warsaw 8.16 a m, Magnolia 8.29 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 A m — No. 56—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.30 a m, Sanford 1.50 a m, Jacksonville [illegible] p m, Savannah 12 00 night, Charleston [illegible] m, Columbia 5 20 a m, Atlanta 7 15 a m, Macon 9 00 a m, Augusta 2.10 p M, Denmark 4.37 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.04 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.48 p m, Halifax 4.00 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7 35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9 50; returning leaves Tarboro 4 50 p m, Parmele 6.10 p. m arrives Washington 7.35 p m Daily except Sunday Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 5,00 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 20 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6,00 a m, Sunday 9 [illegible] a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5 05 a m: arrive Smithfield N. C., 7,30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C.; 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5 30 p m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4 10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.20 a m., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Atkins at 9.40 a m and 6.30 p m, arrive Lucknow 11.10 a m and 8 p. m; returning leave Lucknow 6.45 a m and 4 20 p m; arrive Atkins 8 15 a m and 5.50 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8 40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dunbar 7.50 p m, Dillon 9.17 a m. Leave Dillon 6.15 p m, Dunbar 6.30 a m, Latta 6.31 p m, arrive Pee Dee 6.51 pm, daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 9.00 a m, arrive Conway at 1.45 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 9.00 a m, 9.00 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.35 a m, 9.15 p m, Hartsville 10.15 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.13 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m, leave Wadesboro 2.10 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Hartsville 4.30 a m, Darlington 6.05 p m, 4.30 p m, 5.25 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m, 5 p m, 6 a m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 5.21 p m, arrive Lane 7 p m, leave Lanes 8 38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m, arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.08 p m, 11.08 p m, arrive Selma 2.58 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4 30 p m, 12.53 a m, Rowland 6.00 p m, leave Rowland 9 35 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.35 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 a m, Selma 12.32 a m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11 25 p m.

Trains on Charleston, Sumter and Northern Railroad leave Pregnall's 8.30 a m, Summerton 9.43 a m, Sumter 10.35 a m, Darlington 11.55 a m, Bennettsville 12.43 p m, arrive Hamlet 1,30 p m Returning leave Hamlet 2.10 p m, Bennettsville 3.00 p m, Darlington 3.52 p m., Sumter 5.11 p m, Summerton 5 58 p m, arrive Pregnall's 7.21 p m.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. mar 3 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, Jan. 27, 1895.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 4	NORTH BOUND 2	STATIONS	SOUTH BOUND 1	SOUTH BOUND 3
P M	A M		M	P M
3 30	7 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 00	7 00
	7 15	Lv....Surry street...Ar		6 50
4 22	10 17	Lv...Jacksonville Lv	10 07	4 30
4 54	10 57	Lv...Maysville........Lv	9 34	3 20
5 08	11 18	Lv...Pollocksville......Lv	9 20	3 00
5 45	12 00	Ar...Newbern Lv	8 45	2 30
P M	M		A M	P M

Trains 1 and 4 make close connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Steamers on New River leave Jacksonville at 7.30 a m; returning leave Marine's 12 m, arriving at Jacksonville 3.00 p m, connecting with trains 4 and 3.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. jan 29 tf

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE

IN EFFECT FEB. 17, 1895

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1	MAIN LINE	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2
7 36 p. m	Ar...Wilmington...Lve	7 25 a. m
4 45 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	10 35
4 33 "	Ar...Fayetteville...Lv	10 55 "
4 28 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 58 "
3 17 "	Lv....Sanford.....Ar	12 18 "
1 32 "	Lv......Climax.....Lv	2 20 p. m
1 01 "	Lv....Greensboro...Ar	2 50 "
12 53 "	Ar....Greensboro...Lv	3 10 "
12 13 "	Lv....Stokesdale....Ar	3 55 "
11 45 a m	Lv...Walnut Cove...Ar	4 25 "
11 35 "	Ar..Walnut Cove...Lv	4 33 "
11 06 "	Lv....Rural Hall...Lv	5 05 "
9 45 "	Lv.....Mt Airy.....Ar	6 [illegible] "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4
7 55 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	7 00 a. m
6 23 "	Lv.......Maxton......Lv	8 07
5 40 "	Lv...Red Springs...Lv	8 46
4 59 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	9 4[illegible] "
4 38 "	Lv....Fayetteville...Ar	10 05

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday No. 15 MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday No. 16 MIXED.
5 40 p m	Ar.....Ramseur.....Lv	6 50 a. m
4 00 "	Lv......Climax......Lv	8 35 "
3 05 "	Lv...Greensboro....Ar	9 30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro.....................	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale.....................	10 55 "
Arrive Madison.......................	11 15 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison........................	12 35 p. m
Leave Stokesdale.....................	1 27 "
Arrive Greensboro....................	2 38 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Trains Nos. 2 and 4 make close connection at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South bound, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railroad, North and south-bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem. Train No 16 connects at Madison with Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 makes close connection at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West; and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railroad, North and South bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all Points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.
feb 17 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE
Carolina Central R. R.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 20, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 23 Daily	No403 Daily
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 30	......
		A. M.	
Leave Maxton	6 1[illegible]	12 55	......
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 15	......
Leave Hamlet	7 05	3 00	7 54
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4 20	8 36
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	9 22
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 37
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	10 25
Leave Charlotte			10 28
Leave Lincolnton			11 47
			P. M.
Leave Shelby			12 4[illegible]
Arr Rutherfordton			2 10

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No.38 Daily	No.26 Daily	No402 Daily
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 25
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20
Leave Charlotte	5 50	8 50	8 20
Arrive Monroe	6 30	10 45	9 0
Leave Monroe	6 50	11 05	9 15
Leave Wadesboro	7 48	12 26	9 54
		A. M.	
Arrive Hamlet	8 40	1 49	10 34
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 15	
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 21	
	P. M.		
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	7 50	

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.30 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.37 a m	11.03 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.13 a m	3.43 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 p m	7.50 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.30 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5 20 a m	4 00 p m
Leave Atlanta	9.15 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	7.50 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway, at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N C.
V. E. McBEE, Supt. Trans.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.
JNO. H. WINDER, Gen'l Mgr.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt. jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.

To Take Effect on Sept. 23, 1894.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	6.30 a .
Leave Kollock Station	6.50 a. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	7.20 a. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	7.40 a. m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9..00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S. C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

sep 25 tf MONCURE, Supt.

CHOICE
Seed Potatoes.
HOULTON
EARLY ROSE.

Red Rust Proof Oats.
COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR,
Meat, Salt,
MOLASSES, &c., &c.
WORTH & WORTH.
jan 17 tf

Cotton Mills

A SPECIALTY. THEIR ORGANIZATION Equipment and Construction arranged. Plans, specifications and Superintendence furnished for all kinds of Textile Mills. Mill sites and powers examined and reported upon. ARTHUR F. GRAY, Mill Architect and Engineer, Exchange Building, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.
jan 24 1m

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAR. 15, 1895

COLONISTS FOR LIBERIA.

Two Hundred Negroes Sent Out by the International Emigration Society.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—The Danish steamer Horsa sailed from here this evening for Savannah, Ga., having been chartered by the International Emigration Society to take about two hundred negroes from Savannah to Monrovia, Liberia.

The steamer is under command of Henry Wibourge. The emigrants will be accompanied by an agent of the society. The Horsa will probably arrive at Savannah on Saturday, and if possible sail for Liberia the same day.

The society has organized its first party of emigrants with great care, selecting them mainly from Mississippi. In making the selections only men, both single and married, of good physical condition, have been chosen and permitted to join. The married men will be accompanied by their wives and families and the society has made arrangements to give the unmarried colonists ten acres of land and the married ones twenty-five acres upon their arrival in Liberia.

The Liberian government will shelter the colonists for three months until they have built their own homes. Good mechanics, carpenters, especially, it is claimed, can have plenty of work at good wages, while those familiar with farm work can engage in coffee growing.

ADVICE FROM SAMOA.

Natives Ready For War—Three Thousand Rebels Under Arms.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 14.—Correspondence of the United Press, per steamer Arawa:

APIA, SAMOA, Feb. 27.—The rebel perty has gathered in great force at Leulumoega, on the Aana. They are 3,000 strong, and well supplied with arms and ammunition. They are to meet in council to day to determine the course to be pursued. It will doubtless be the usual programme; impossible demands made upon King Malietoa in reference to his abdication or a suggestion of divided authority. These being naturally declined, war will ensue without any doubt whatever. The Missionaries from the outlaying stations say that nothing is being planted, and that nothing in the nature of work in any way is being done.

A half-caste named Taylor recently circulated a report that the late Robert Louis Stevenson was some few months ago in some way connected with the importation and sale to Atua rebels of a quantity of rifles and ammunition. Lloyd Osbourne, the departed novelist's stepson in a letter to the local press, has resented this attempt to vilify the dead, and the public generally discredit the report. Taylor has been arrested and charged with criminal libel.

SPOTS AND FUTURES

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The *Sun* says: Cotton advanced nine to eleven points, reacted slightly and then closed steady, with sales of 200,000 bales. Liverpool advanced two to two and a half points, closing very steady. Spot sales 12,000 bales, at an advance of 1-32d. New Orleans advanced nine points.

Port receipts to-day 18,558 bales, against 16 185 this day last week, and 17,350 last year; thus far this week 111,504, against 101,629 thus far last year. Spot cotton was unchanged. Sales of 1,150 bales for spinning. New Orleans receipts to-morrow estimated at 3,000 to 4,000 bales, against 4,861 last Friday, and 3,257 last year. The Southern spot markets were generally steady and firm.

To-day's features: The speculation was still humming with life and prices were still on the move upward. The receipts at the ports and interior towns continued large, it is true, and some are skeptical about a reduction in the acreage if the bull movement last much longer, but the bears were covering freely, partly because Liverpool contrary to expectations showed an advance. Other items contributing to the strength of the market to day were the activity of the spot market in Liverpool, the stronger tone of Manchester, the advance in spot cotton at the South, a rise of 1-16c in print cloths at Fall River, an increased demand for cotton goods in this city, buying of various months for European account, to say nothing of the buying by New York and the South and the demand from outsiders. The May deal is in strong hands. Many were buying May and selling the Summer months, and it was still at a premium of three points over June. Taking the situation as a whole, many still considered it as strong as the rock of Gibraltar.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Pork Products Strong and Higher—May Wheat and Corn Firm at an Advance in Prices.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, March 15.—May wheat opened from 56⅛ to 56¼@56⅜c, sold between 56 and 57⅜c, closing at 57¼c —1⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was steady for car lots but there was considerable worked for Western shipment. Kansas City and Toledo also advised of sales of large lots for movement eastward.

May corn opened at 45⅞@48c, sold between 45⅞ and 46¼c, closing at outside—⅛@⅝c higher than yesterday. Without reference to the futures cash prices ruled steady.

Oats—There was only the to be looked for changes in oats, which came by reason of the fluctuations of wheat and corn. Trading was desultory and the movement perfunctory. The close was firm at an advance of ⅛c over yesterday for May. Cash oats were quiet and steady.

Provisions—Higher prices for hogs proved an incentive to higher prices for products at the opening to-day. The bullish sentiment that ruled was clearly defined and was demonstrated by the lack of offerings and the aptitude with which the small quantities on sale were taken. Packers, shorts, scalpers and the outside, were all eager bidders, to the benefit of values. The close showed a net gain over yesterday of 40c for May pork, 12½c for May lard and 15c for May ribs. Domestic markets were quiet and firm.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 35½@38c. Rosin quiet and firm; strained common to good $1 60@1 65.

CHARLESTON, March 14—Spirits turpentine quiet at 33c; receipts — casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 15; receipts 222 barrels.

SAVANNAH, March 14—Spirits turpentine closed firm at 35c for regulars, with sales of 150 casks; receipts 52 casks. Rosin firm at an advance on medium grades and pales; sales 1,0000 barrels; receipts 2,000 barrels. Closing quotations —A, B and C $1 10, D $1 15, E $1 25, F $1 35, G $1 65, H $1 90, I $2 00, K $2 10, M $2 85, N $3 15, window glass $3 35; water white $3 55.

NOT FILIBUSTERS.

The Yacht Pedro Pablo and the Steamer Elliott.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 14.—The yacht Pedro Pablo, which arrived here yesterday from New York *via* Norfolk and Wilmington, is lying at the Rourkes dock undergoing repairs, and will sail as soon as the repairs are completed. There is no suspicion attached to the yacht and she is not under surveillance. She is a new vessel, and is being taken to Cuba by Capt. Greenwood under contract to be used for towing logs. As is customary with all arrivals of southbound yechts, she was inspected by the customs officers. Her Spanish name and the fact that she is on her way to Cuba gave rise to a rumor to-day that she was to take on board a number of suspicious boxes lying at her dock. The customs authorities were sent for, and the boxes were found to contain steam pipe belonging to a repair shop. Neither the customs authorities nor the Spanish Consul here have received any instructions in regard to either Pedro Pablo or the British steamship Elliott, which has cleared for Costa Rica for fruit. The Elliott has been running between Savannah and Bluefields for a year until a couple of months ago when she was laid up awaiting a charter. There is no representative of the Costa Rican Government here and G. S. Salas telegraphed the Consul General for authority to give the vessel a bill. He was instructed to do so and to see that nothing contraband was on board. The Elliott will sail in a day or two. The customs authorities are annoyed by sensational reports that have been sent out from here in regard to the alleged suspicious character of the vessel.

YACHT RACE.

The Ailsa Wins the Challenge Cup, Beating the Britannia and Corsair.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CANNES, March 14.—The thrice-postponed race for the James Gordon Bennett and Ogden Goelet challenge cup No. 1, valued at 98,000 francs, for all yachts over 20 tons, was sailed to-day over the old triangular course from Cannes to a mark-boat off the Island of St. Honorat, thence to a mark off Point D'Aguille and back to the starting point, three times around. The total distance is about 30 miles. The starters were the Ailsa, Britannia and the Corsair, and again the new boat proved her superiority over the Prince of Wales' cutter, this time beating her by 18 minutes and 13 seconds actual time, and 12 minutes corrected time.

The promenade and the yachts in the harbor were filled with eager sightseers and the interest in the race generally was greater than in any previous contest here. The French rules governed the race, and according to the French measurement the Ailsa allowed the Brittania one minute and thirteen seconds, and the Corsair 19 minutes and 43 seconds. The wind was very light from the southwest and the sky was clear.

TROUBLE IN WINCHESTER.

Negroes Threaten to Burn the Town—Military Called Out.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WINCHESTER, VA., March 14.—For the second time since the war Winchester is practically under military control. On the 5th instant, Thornton Parker, colored, was arrested for attempted criminal assault on Mrs. Melton, a respectable married lady, near Middleton, this county. The details of the crime are disgusting. Parker, after being fully identified as the assailant, was lodged in jail here and indicted on Monday by a special grand jury and his trial set for to-morrow. Threats of lynching have been made and the negroes of this city have expressed their intention to rescue the negro and burn the town. Suppressed excitement and indignation have been manifest for several days, especially when the negroes paraded the town in groups on Tuesday night and were disbanded by the police force. The municipal officers therefore decided to place the city under military protection today. Three companies, (seventy-five men of the Second Virginia regiment) under Col. J. C. Baker, arrived here on the 7.30 p. m. train and are virtually in charge. Everything is quiet at 8 o'clock to-night and the presence of the troops will probably prevent any further disturbance.

THE COLORADO LYNCHING.

Only Two of the Men Killed Were Italian Citizens.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

DENVER, COL., March 14.—Of the men who were killed near Walsenburg and in the jail there, Joseph Wellesby was an American, 23 years of age and unmarried. Seafto, killed on the road, had lately come from Italy, where he left a wife and four children. He had taken out first papers. Francisco Bonchetto, killed in jail, was an Italian citizen and 30 years old. Antonio Lorenzo, killed in jail, was an Italian citizen unmarried and 25 years old. Of the others Giaccibino and Vittar had taken out first papers.

Mr. Cuneo, acting Italian Consul, started for Walsenburg to-night, having received instruction from the Ambassador, Baron Fava. The message received from the Ambassador was in Italian, and the only interpretation the doctor would give was that he had instructions to start for Walsenburg at onee. "I am ready to go," he said, "and will endeavor to carry out the instructions of my Government. I anticipate no trouble, for the efforts which Governor McIntyre has been making since the news received from the scene of trouble is quite assuring that he has the matter under complete control."

FIRE AT LARAMIE.

Loss $150,000—Four Men Buried Under Falling Walls.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LARAMIE, WYOMING, March 14.—Four men were buried under the walls of the Commercial Training Company's building, which was destroyed by fire early this morning. James Foster was taken out dead and George Cordiner, a University student, was fatally injured. J. S. and A. H. Watkins' store adjoining was crushed by falling walls and the stock was buried under the debris. The stock of the Meyers Dry Goods Company, which occupied one of the burned buildings, was destroyed. The total loss is $150,000; insurance $60,000.

NEW ORLEAN'S TROUBLE.

Negroes Loading Vessels Under Protection of Militia and Police.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—The work of loading the Harrison Line steamer Engineer at the head of St. Ann street, the scene of Tuesday's riot, and the steamer Canaries, at the head of St Andrews street, two miles further up the river, was begun at 1 p m. under the protection of the militia and police. No trouble has occurred and none is expected. Negroes are doing the work.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

COLOMBIA'S REVOLUTION

BLOODY AND DESPERATE BATTLE WITH INSURGENTS.

Gen. Gaine, in Command of the Rebels, Killed—Particulars of the Fight.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

MOBILE, March 14.—A cable from Colon, Colombia, printed in Sunday's papers gave a brief account of the rebel attack on Bocas Del Terro, on Friday last by a band of insurgents, under Gen. Garza.

To-night upon the arrival of the steamship Herald, about 7 o'clock, the *Register* obtained from its correspondent at Bocas Del Terro the full details of the bloody and desperate attack, as follows:

BOCAS DEL TERRO, U. S. OF COLOMBIA, March 8.—A desperate attack was made about 4 o'clock this morning by a band of rebels under Gen. Garza, upon the Colombia troops quartered here, and the battle waged fiercely for three hours, during which the bullets flew thick and fast, and many of the buildings were riddled until they looked like sieves.

In order to better understand the following details of the battle, it may not be amiss to give a short description of the topography of Bocas, and particularly that part of it which was the scene of the slaughter.

Bocas Del Torro is a city of 3,000 souls, the houses extending along the sea for nearly a mile, one street making the city complete. On one side of this street is the sea. Immediately in the rear is an immense swamp, covered with underbrush. In front of the city and visible to the eye the U. S. cruiser Atlanta lies at anchor.

The barracks is a small frame, shingle-roofed store and dwelling, situated in the centre of the city. The store of John Wilson & Co. is fifty feet north. John H. D. Finke's store is directly across the street, about forty feet. The soldiers were asleep upstairs while their guns and ammunition were down stairs, the steps being on the outside of the building, thereby exposing the soldiers to the fire of the rebels as they ran down stairs to secure their arms. As to the landing of the rebels no definite information can be learned either as to how, when or where they landed. The general supposition is that they landed from a schooner at or near a point on Columbus Island. From this point they marched through the swamp, a distance of thirty miles, to Bocas Del Torro. The mud on the shoes of the dead men proves this to be a fact. As they marched along each Government sentinel was in turn made a prisoner. The outposts were policemen armed with clubs.

It was four o'clock when Gen. Garza and about ten men opened fire on the barracks from the Finke building across the street.

The first man to meet his fate was the Government sentinel at the barracks. As the shots were fired the second lieutenant, who was in command, ran out on the front gallery and met a similar fate. The rebels advanced and kept up a constant fire upon the barracks, where the soldiers were entrapped, as the sea was behind them. The regulars made a desperate rush down stairs for their arms and commenced to return the fire. The troops opened fire upon the squad of rebels who were firing from the second story of Finke's building and actually riddled the house. Garza continually called to the Government troops: "Surrender, you fools." He was heard to say in English: "The soldiers are shooting high," and ran down stairs, where he met his death. He was found dead net more than fifty feet from the barrack. So died the man who was the terror of the Rio Grande and successfully escaped the United States and Mexican troops for many years. When the rebels lost their leader they lost their cause. They had the best of the battle until daylight, when the troops, seeing the enemy not nearly so strong as they supposed, rushed from the death-trap and forced the rebels to retreat. Once getting their enemies on the run they pursued them with deadly effect. They shot the enemy dead in the streets, dragged them from houses, and chased the remaining few into the swamp.

It was near 8 o'clock when the soldiers returned to the barracks and the roll was called. The faces of their comrades showed how deeply they realized the fact that their soldier brethren had died in a just cause, fighting for their country.

The U. S. Cruiser Atlanta was three miles from the city during the fight. She heard no report of the guns in the morning, although her lights were visible from the shore. No effort was made to communicate with her until 7 o'clock. Just as a small boat started to her she weighed anchor and steamed away to her practice grounds. The steam launch Mascot was sent by the American vessel to await the return of the Atlanta to her anchorage. She hove in sight about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. As soon as the Commander of the Atlanta learned the facts, without a moments delay, each officer was called and given instructions. In a few minutes all was bustle on the ship. A steam launch was lowered, a Gatling gun was put aboard, and with three boats in tow, containing 75 marines, Bocas Del Toro was reached at 8 o'clock in the evening. The doctors from the Atlanta rendered valuable aid to Dr. Feaus, an American doctor attending the dying and wounded.

Garza and his men were in front of the rooms occupied by Messrs. Krausman ank Feuss, in the second story of the Finke building. How the latter escaped no one can tell. They could not get out of their rooms and were compelled to stand an awful fire for nearly three hours. Every bottle of medicine in Dr. Feauss' room was blown to atoms. The doctor, however, was soon about the wounded, relieving their sufferings. Five of the Columbian soldiers are dead and several wounded. Five of the rebels were killed and thirty-five taken prisoners.

STATE TICKETS NOMINATED

By the Republicans and Democrats of Rhode Island.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14.—The Democratic State Committee to-day nominated the following ticket: Governor, George L. Littlefield, of Pawtucket; Lieutenant Governor, A. S. Miller, of Providence; Secretary of State, George W. Green, of Woonsocket; Attorney General, George T. Brown, of Providence; General Treasurer, John G. Perry, of South Kingstown.

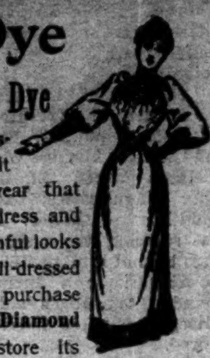
The Republican State Convention nominated the following State ticket without opposition: Governor, Charles Warren Lippitt of Providence; Lieutenant Governor, Edwin A. Allen, of Hopkinton; Secretary of State, Charles P. Bennett, of Providence; Attorney General, William C. Dubois, of East Providence; General Treasurer, Samuel Clark, of Lincoln.

The *Central News'* corresponent in Lisbon says the British Minister in Rio Janeiro has been successful in his mediation between Brazil and Portugal, that the entente has been renewed and that diplomatic relations will be resumed.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

To Dye

Or Not to Dye



that is the question; whether it is better to wear that faded, shabby dress and endure the scornful looks of all your well-dressed neighbors, or to purchase a package of **Diamond Dyes** and restore its freshness in another color—**making a new dress for ten cents.**

Diamond Dyes are made for home use. Absolutely reliable. Any color.

Sold everywhere. 10 cents a package. ☞ Direction Book and 40 samples of colored cloth, free.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

A LOTTERY TICKET DEALER

ARRESTED IN WILKESBARRE, PENNSYLVANIA.

He Did an Immense Business, Estimated at $120,000 a Year.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WILKESBARRE, March 14.—A sensation was created in this city to-day when Chief of Police Briggs and a squad of officers raided the commission brokerage office of John Wurzberger. Wurzberger is known all over Northeastern Pennsylvania as the "Lottery King of Luzerne County," his brokerage business being only a blind. For the past fifteen years he has been selling tickets openly and it is estimated that he did a business of over $120,000 a year. Wurzberger was taken before Mayor Nicols and after a hearing was fined $50 and held under $500 bail for court.

The police found several thousand dollars worth of tickets of all the lotteries doing business, and also lists of his regular customers, showing that bankers, doctors, lawyers and prominent business men were spending large sums monthly through Wurzberger's agency.

The raid was made at the instance of the Wilkesbarre *Times*, the editor of the paper appearing as the prosecutor. The *Times* to-night states that it has proof that the late George A. Lohman put $1,000 in the lottery shortly before he committed suicide, and that ex-Banker Rockafellow, now in the Eastern Penitentiary, sunk thousands of dollars in lottery tickets. Wurzberger had agents in surrounding towns, and it is alleged also used the United States mails extensively in conducting his business. Wurzberger's victims included all classes of people, hundreds of ignorant Polish and Hungarian miners spending all their savings for tickets.

BANK CLOSED.

There Had Been a Run on It for Two Weeks Past.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

DUBOIS, IOWA, March 14—The Bank of Dubois failed to open its doors this morning. No statement has been given out and nothing of the bank's condition can be learned. President Long is travelling and Cashier Wise cannot be seen. The depositors, however, are not greatly alarmed. The stockholders are not individually liable and all are owners of valuable real estate. It is said that there has been quite a run on the bank for the last two weeks on account of certain rumors, and that the bank has simply run out of funds. The belief is that matters will be adjusted within a week and that business will be resumed.

WARM WIRELETS.

Captain Leonard G. Shephard, Chief of the Revenue Marine Division, U. S. Treasury Department, died yesterday afternoon of pneumonia after an illness of ten days.

The State Department at Washington has called on the captain of the steamer Alliance for an affidavit concerning the firing upon his vessel by a Spanish gunboat.

Holt Schaefer & Co., large tobacco dealers, Lynchburg, Va., have made an assignment. Liabilities represented to be about $450,000, mostly due in foreign countries.

A semi-official paragraph in the *Tribuna* says in reference to the Chinese mission to Rome that Italy will take no steps in the East without the co-operation of the other European powers.

The Prussian Government has ordered that all schools be closed on April 1st, Bismarck's birthday. Special prayers will be offered in all the Evangelical churches for Bismarck on Sunday, March 31.

A Havana dispatch says nothing is known there of the Spanish cruiser firing upon the American steamer Allianca off the Cuban coast last week. The Department of Marine Affairs telegraphed to Gibrara for details.

The *Central News* correspondent in Madrid says: "Private telegrams from Cuba do not confirm the official statement that the rebellion has been virtually crushed. They declare that the insurgents gain strength daily."

The ship May Flint, formerly the steamer Persian Monarch, which has been rebult at Newport News, and is now the largest sailing vessel afloat, passed Fort Monroe yesterday for Baltimore, to load coal for San Francisco.

The Spanish Government has begun exercising strict censorship over all dispatches to and from Cuba. Nothing unfavorable to the Government is permitted to pass. No cipher messages are sent unless the key be given to the Government.

Captain Johnson, of the steamer Harbinger, which reached Norfolk last night from North Carolina, says that he saw the Violet and President Cleveland about Lookout, N. C., yesterday morning; that the President was well and had enjoyed great shooting.

J. M. Newcomb, the grocery merchant of Petersburg, Va., who turned up in Greensboro, N. C., a day or two ago, after having been mourned by his family as dead for the past six months, arrived at his home yesterday, accompanied by his son, in a very feeble condition.

The Plant steamship line will run an excursion on one of their elegent ships to the island of Jamaica, leaving Port Tampa, Fla., Tuesday night, March 19, giving four days on the island, with carriage drives and other entertainments, returning to Port Tampa March 25th.

At Huntington, W. Va., while a small crowd of children, just dismissed from school, were crossing the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway track, an engine ran into them and George Quinn, a 7-year-old child, was ground to an unrecognizable mass by the locomotive, and several others were slightly injured.

F. A. Daughtery, who murdered Charles Chambers over a business difficulty, Monday, on Red River bridge, committed suicide in his cell in Caddo (La.) jail with a small knife. Both men were prominent. Chambers for years resided in Gainesville, Texas, and was cashier of the National Bank there.

One of the best bargains ever obtained at public auction of securities was the purchase of 859 shares of the Whitney Bank of New Orleans at 165 at the New York Real Estate Exchange yesterday. Reports from New Orleans quote this stock at 350 bid. The transaction accordingly shows a profit of $158,915 in one day. It is supposed that the value of the stock was not understood, as occasionally happens in the case of public auction sales.

THE REINA REGENTE.

General Belief That the Spanish War-Ship Has Foundered With All on Board.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, March 14.—Admiral Pasquin, Minister of Marine, who went to Cadiz to launch the Carlos Quinto, will remain there for decisive news of the Reina Regente. He has sent out the cruiser Alfonso XII to assist in the search. A dispatch from Tarifa on the South coast says that the Reina Regente's compass came ashore there this afternoon.

The Ministers were questioned in Congress this afternoon regarding the Reina Regente. Premier Sagasta replied that the Government had been unable to get definite news of the cruiser and feared that she had been wrecked. Some of the Deputies made this reply the ground of an attack on the Ministry. Deputy Carjaval, Republican, said that the Navy Department was to blame, as the heavy armament of the fore parts of war-ships had been increased beyond all reason in recent years.

The general opinion in Madrid and the large seaports is that the cruiser has foundered with all on board. The majority of the crew belonged in Cardiz and Carthegena, where the excitement and anxiety for news are intense.

The Moorish steamer Hassan left Tangier early this morning to search for the cruiser. She returned this afternoon with eleven castaways from the barque Luz, which was wrecked in Sunday's gale. She will go out again tomorrow to ascertain whether the Reina Regente did not seek refuge in some Moorish port without a telegraph line, by which her arrival could be announced.

There will be a meeting in Richmond, Va., to-day of the Executive Committee of the Southern Tariff Association to consider the trouble between the local board of underwriters and the non-bond companies. It is the talk with both the local board of underwriters and the committee that the differences will be satisfactorily adjusted.

A French ship, arriving at Cadiz, reports having seen the wreck of a large vessel upon the rocks near Tarifa, which is supposed to be the Spanish cruiser Reina Regente.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES FOR Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 10 cents per line each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance. Fractions of lines counted as whole lines.

Wanted—Salesman for California wines; $100 a month and expenses, with chance for advance; commission if preferred; no experience required. Address, enclosing 5 stamps, W. A. Vandercook Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Turkeys and Geese just received from the country. I have a fine assortment of them that I will sell this morning at a bargain. Also Flour and tobacco at lowest prices. Neill McKinnon, wholesale and retail grocer and Commission Merchant, No. 3 South Water street. c21

$75.00 a week paid to ladies and gents to sell the Rapid Dish Washer. Washes and dries them in two minutes without wetting the hands No experience necessary; sells at sight; permanent position. Address P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 16, Columbus, Ohio. feb 6 6t

Portrait work.—Fine Photographs $1 per dozen. Get my prices on copying, enlarging and viewing before placing your order. Mail orders for copying and enlarging receive prompt attention. A trial order solicited. First-class work guaranteed. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. Extra fine photographs a specialty. c21

John S. McEachern, 211 Market street, Deals in Grain, Hay and all kinds of Mixed Feed. Leave orders, or call us through Telephone 92. c21

Portner's Beer for purity, Portner's Beer for quality, Portner's Beer for everybody, That's the tune they all sing—Portner's Beer for everybody. c21

Palmetto Brewing Co., of Charleston, S. C. Export, Rice and Lager Beer. Branch office No. 402 Nutt street; deliveries promptly made anywhere in city. F. Richter, Manager. c21

Spirittine Chemical Co., L. Hansen manager. Wood distillers and refiners; Mfrs of Spirittine Oil for wood and iron preservation; Spirittine Paint, Tar Oil, distilled Tar and the 3 Spirittine remedies. c31

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. c21

N. C. Hams and Eggs,

300 pounds N. C. HAMS.
300 dozen EGGS.
100 barrels FLOUR at $2.75.
25 boxes GINGER SNAPS 5c lb.
10 dozen MARKET BASKETS.
10 CHICKEN COOPS.
30 barrels fine E. R. POTATOES.
All to be sold, not kept.

Consignments Spirits, Rosin and Produce solicited.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
226 North Water Street,
march 14 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

Coal by Steamer.

Now Landing by Clyde S. S. Croatan.

300 Tons

Choice Egg & Stove Coal.

It being impossible for sailing vessels to move by reason of the ice blockade North, I have had to freight Coal by steamer at much extra cost, although the price will remain unchanged in Wilmington.

I am now receiving several carloads of Tennessee Coal direct from the mines. J. A. SPRINGER.

feb 22 tf

Uric Acid in the Blood.

The Cause of Rheumatism, Gout and Pneumonia.

HOW DOES IT GET INTO THE BLOOD.

Because the Kidneys Do Not Throw It Off.

Strengthen the Kidneys and Cure the Disease.

The Only Known Remedy is Warner's Safe Cure.

And If You Are Suffering You Are Not Wise If You Fail To Take It.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,
Wilmington, N. C

Importers and Jobbers

American, English! And German

Hardware

Tinware,
Earthenware,
Cutlery,
Guns,
Ammunition &c.

sep 23 tf

See the Lady's Foot.

Why does the lady show her foot?
The lady likes to show her foot.
Is the lady's foot so pretty?
Yes, the lady's foot is pretty, and the lady is proud of the fit of her shoe. She has on a pair of those neat, Nobby and pretty-fitting Shoes she bought of French & Sons.
Would you like your foot to look pretty?
Buy your shoes from

Geo. R. French & Sons.

108 North Front St.,
mar 10 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

Buttermilk Soap.

DON'T BE DECEIVED, but get the genuine. There are a number of so-called "Buttermilk" Soaps on the market, but not one of them is equal to the original. A fresh supply just received, 25c per box.

WRISLY'S CUCUMBER SOAP—The latest, 25c box.

Borated Talcum (fresh lot)— 3 for 65 cents. Call an get a sample.

BROMO SELTZER (large quautity just received) 10c, 3 for 25c.; 25c., 3 for 65c.

ALBADENT, 25c.— Best liquid dentrifice to be had. Cleansing and refreshing.

HAZELOIN CREAM is "perfectly splendid" for chapped hands and lips, and for beautifying the complexion. 25c and 50c per bottle.

Bunting's Pharmacy,

Y. M. C. A. Building,
feb 28 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Report of the Condition

OF THE

Wilmington Savings and Trust Co.,

Wilmington, N. C., at the close of business March 5th, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$133,013 78
Stocks	2,137 50
Real estate	6,600 00
Furniture and fixtures	1,300 00
Cash on hand and due from Banks	19,683 54
	$162,634 82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$25,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses & taxes paid	2,718 22
Deposits	134,916 60
	$162,634 82

J. S. WORTH,
march 9 tf Cashier.

Leaders.

We Lead! Others follow. We are first in work first in cleanliness and first in price. Would you not rather pay a few cents more and get the best attention and work in the State? Common sense will answer the question. Give us a trial and let us convince you that we are telling the truth. A. G. Prempert Chiropodist will be pleased to wait on all needing services in that line.

H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS,
German Barber and Hairdresser,
Experts in Barbering,
11 South Front St.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS — NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Laces. Something Special.

Summer Dressmaking starts early. "LACE SPECIAL." We won't say much about them, except that they are pretty, stylish goods, very desirable and marked at three very low prices. We will give you details when you call at our Lace Department.

Katz & Polvogt, 116 Market St.

Some Special Values this Week.

Dress Goods.

Its fearless action, tireless ambition—commands confidence of its patrons that shall rank it the Store of the State.

What other store could handle of DRESS GOODS we have.

Our Price.		Their Price.
34c	Blk and Navy Storm Serge,	50c
59c	46-inch Navy Storm Serge,	75c
$1	56-inch Navy Storm Serge,	$1.39
98c	54-inch colored Whipcord,	$1.50
35c	40-inch Fancy Cheviots and Plaid Fabrics,	59c
49c	Silk Finished Henrietta, all Shades,	75c
35c	" "	60c
9c	Colored and Black Danish Cloth,	12½c
13c	Fancy Crepons,	18c

Black Dress Goods.

Only the price with us—the qualities indisputable, and the bargain is made.

63c	46-inch silk fin'hed Henrietta,	$1
75c	" " "	$1.25
50c	40-inch " "	89c
65c	Diagonal stripe Batiste,	$1
79c	Satin striped Batiste,	$1.25
34c	Figured Mohair,	59c
45c	Fancy Weaves,	75c

Silks Slaughtered.

69c	Fancy shirt waist silks, brocaded satin and taffetas,	$1.50
69c	Heavy black Satin,	1.00
$1.15	Heavy black Duchese,	1.75
$1.19	Heavy gros grain Silks,	2.00
85c	Extra quality colored Silk Crapes de Chines,	1.25
89c	Beautiful line fancy Shirt waist and dress silks,	$1.25, $2
33c	Ki Ki wash silks,	75c

35c	32-in Pongee silk, all shades,	60c
49c	32-in extra Japanese silks,	75c
	We have cut our entire stock colored silk velvets uniform in price with those of Lichtenstein's stock	
95c	Secures you the choice, $1,	$1.75
49c	1 lot changeable surah silk,	75c

Domestics—Linens.

8c	Yard wide lonsdale shirting,	10c
20c	Bleached sheetings, 10-4	32c
15c	Unbleached sheetings,	20c
8c	45-in bleached pillow casing,	12½c
55c	9-4 Hemmed bleached seets, ready for use,	75c
60c	10-4 " " "	80c
15c	Hemmed pillow cases, ready for use,	25c
12c	" " "	20c
	all of the imported as the pride of the Twenty-third street Linen Department.	
25c	Oil red damask,	49c
42c	Oil red damask,	59c
31c	Bleached damask,	49c
31c	Black damask, red border,	49c
62c	Satin Damask,	89c

Rugs and Mattings.

Moquette Rugs 18-36, 88c.

Moquette Rugs, size 36x72, exquisite colorings and designs, value $5, sale price $3.49.

Smyrna Rugs, size 36x72, extra heavy quality, value $5.50, sale price $2.89.

Japanese Rugs, size 36x72, best quality, full size, value $2.75, sale price $1.89.

100 rolls China Matting, 40 yards to roll, value $6 per roll, sale price $3.98.

50 rolls Cotton Warp Matting, worth 35c per yard and $12.50 per roll, sale price $7.89.

The Wheeler and Wilson

New No. 9 Sewing Machine

Is the best Machine in the world. Sold on easy terms. Ten dollars first payment, and three dollars per month afterwards. KATZ & POLVOGT, Selling agents. G. G. Watts, Mgr Machine Dept. Machine deprrtment rooms removed to second floor of Katz & Polvogt,s establishment, 116 Market street.

Katz & Polvogt,

116 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

feb 17 tf

J. W. Norwood, H. Walters, J. S. Worth,

PRESIDENT. VICE-PRESIDENT. CASHIER.

WILMINGTON SAVINGS & TRUST CO

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co. has paid its depositors $2.575.89 cash interest on their deposits within the past year. Did you get any of that money? If not, why not? The foundations of thousands of fortunes have been laid by opening Savings Bank accounts. Every time you save a dollar it becomes easier to save the next; therefore begin today.

Be sure your money is in a safe place. The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co. professes to be such a place, and invites investigation.

Respectfvlly,

H. Walters, D. O'Connor,
J. S. Worth, Don. MacRae,
W. A. Riach, H. L. Vollers,
G. R. French, J. W. Atkinson,
B. F. Hall, J. W. Norwood,
march 7 Directors.

The Giles & Murchison

Stock

—OF—

Hardware

Tinware Etc.,

To be Sold at a Great Reduction In Prices.

The undersigned has assumed the management of the sale of the entire Stock of the late firm of GILES & MURCHISON, which will be offered at prices which cannot fail to attract the attention of all close buyers.

Country Merchants

Will find it Greatly to their Interest to Get the List of Prices, As Goods will be SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED, or probably ever will be again.

Retail trade desired, and all in want of any goods in our line are earnestly invited to call and avail themselves of the present opportunity to fill their wants

At Unheard-of Prices.

The Stock will be kept up to its former HIGH STANDARD, and NEW GOODS will arrive as often as occasion requires.

J. W. Murchison, Agent.

jan 1 tf

The French Cafe

Is now open and invites patronage. Fancy drinks a specialty. Everything new and clean. Clever attendants to wait upon the patronage. Call and see us.

A. P. LEVY, Manager.

mar 8 tf

Notice Telephone Subscribers.

Add to your list James D. Nutt, the Druggist, No. 150.

Where a fresh line of everything purtaining to the Drug business may be found. march 10 tf

Seasonable Goods.

In store, and arriving daily, a choice selection of seasonable goods. We have on hand

RAISINS of every variety, from 8c to 25c per pound.
CITRON, from 15c to 25c per lb.
CURRENTS, all prices, all grades.
NUTS, all prices, all grades.

We would like to call special attention to our assortment of the above goods.

CHEESE—Switzer, Roquefort, Neufchetel, Framage de Bric, Edam, Pineapple, English Dairy and American Cream. All fresh and of finest quality.

Plum Pudding and Mince Meat.

Cakes and Crakers. A beautiful variety of all kinds, too great an assortment to specify. Will have to be seen to be appreciated.

The above are only a few of our specialties. Our assortment is complete and we invite all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

With four wagons we can deliver promptly.

THE JOHN L. BOATWRIGHT CO.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Telephone No. 14. dec 9 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C.
AND
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

New York for Wilmington.

CROATAN, Wednesday, March 13
YEMASSEE, Saturday, March 16
CROATAN, Saturday March 23

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN Monday, March 18
ONEIDA, Sunday, March 24
CROATAN, Sunday, March 31

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

FANITA, Tuesday, March 12

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y.
mar 12 tf

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Condensed News,
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